

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

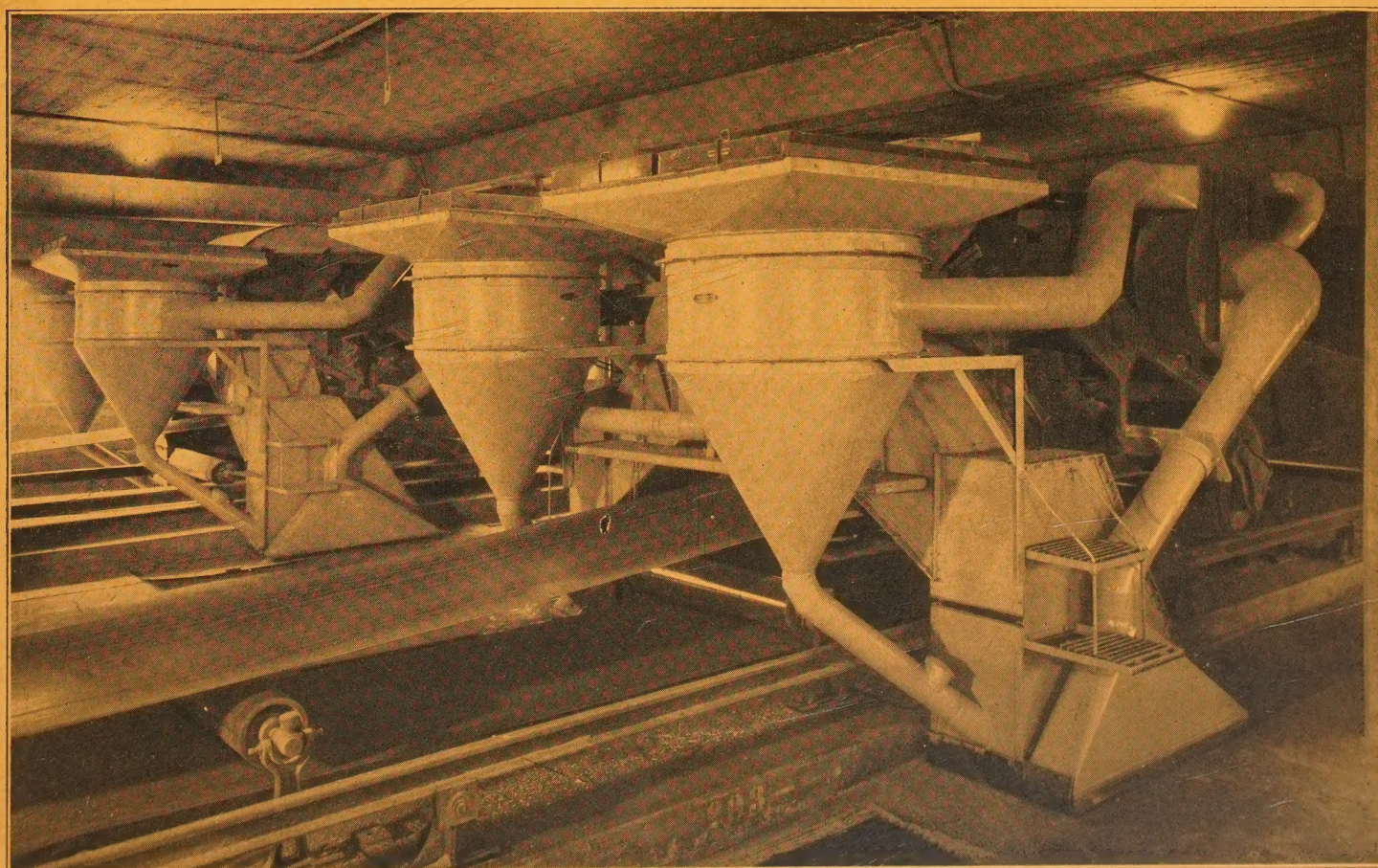
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

The Grain Trade's Creditable Record
Meeting Portable Competition
Western Grain and Feed Dealers Meet at
Sioux City
Texas Dealers Denounce Truck Competition
Sunflower Shippers Smite Subsidizing Statutes
Panhandle Dealers Report Reduced Crop
Prospects
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Feeding Value of Sesame Meal
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Polytechnic Institute Still in the Feed Business
Seed and Seed Problems
Fertilizer Experiments
Legislation at Washington



A Complete Dust Collector Equipment for Traveling Trippers
[For Description See Page 491]

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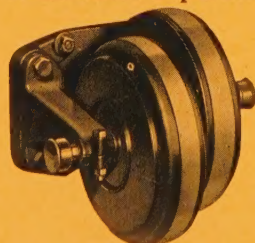
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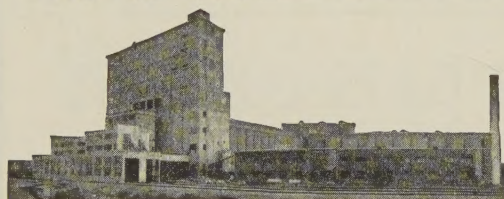
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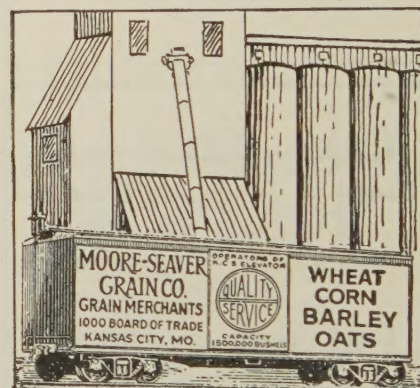
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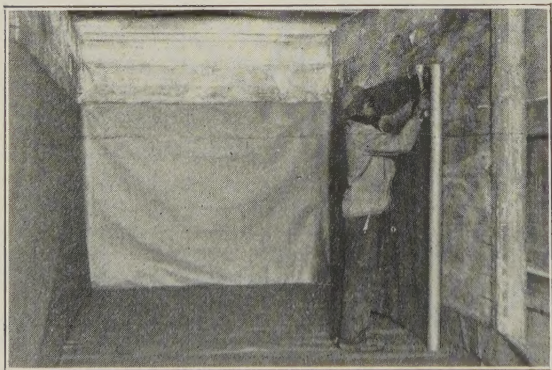
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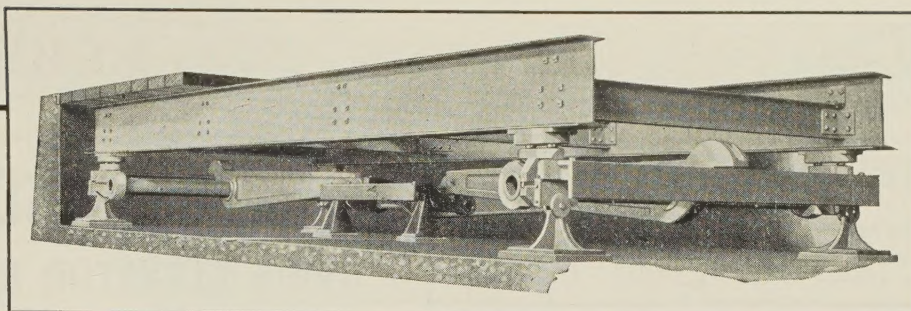
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Feed Formulas	Sheller
Feed Ingredients	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Mixer { Dry	{ Steel or Zinc
{ Molasses	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mill	Speed Reduction Units
Fire Barrels	Spouting
Fire Extinguishers	Storage Tanks
Friction Clutch	Testing Apparatus
Grain Cleaner	Transmission Machinery
Grain Drier	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Tables	Weevil Exterminator
Hammer Mill	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago



It Pays to Keep All Your Equipment Up to Date—But Most Important Is Your Scale—Improve Yours with the

GASTON NO-TWIST MOTOR TRUCK SCALE

*Write for Bulletins Fully Describing the No-Twist
and Unit-Bilt Motor Truck Scales*

THE GASTON SCALE CO.

Beloit, Wis., U. S. A.

In business 90 years.

Not a part of any scale combine.

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Time for WINDSTORM INSURANCE

Write for the "TRI-STATE SAVING PLAN" for Grain
Elevators and other Mercantile Property

Also Residence Property insured against Fire and Windstorm
E. H. Moreland, Secretary Luverne, Minn.

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Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 90c at Chicago.

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Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street

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Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

MILL MUTUAL INSURANCE

is

SOUND INSURANCE

Net Cash Surplus
Dec. 31, 1931

Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Association, Alton, Ill.	\$1,194,444.52
Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.	429,152.17
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.	1,461,599.84
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa	1,204,817.53
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harris- burg, Pa.	852,755.09
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas	658,593.91
Pennsylvania Millers Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1,527,424.55
Ohio Millers Mutual Ins. Co., Van Wert, Ohio	103,925.04
Grain Dealers Nat. Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	1,390,000.00
Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago, Illinois	2,424,878.69

ASSOCIATION

of

**MILL AND ELEVATOR MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANIES**

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230 East Ohio Street
CHICAGO

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

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620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Grain Elevators
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MINNEAPOLIS

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Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

NOW IS THE TIME

to build or overhaul your elevator. Costs of labor and material were never lower.

Let us quote on your work.

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GOOD ELEVATORS

Let us furnish your machinery
AMARILLO, TEXAS

CRAMER ELEVATORS

are preferred elevators because each is designed and built to fit the individual needs of the owners.

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
North Platte, Nebr.

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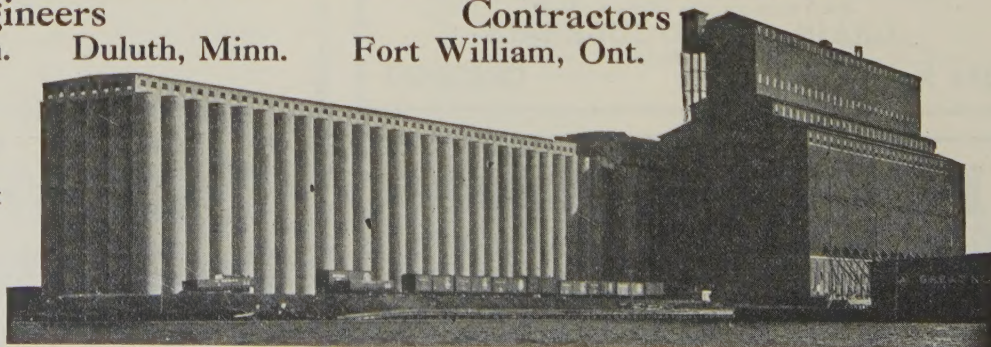
Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

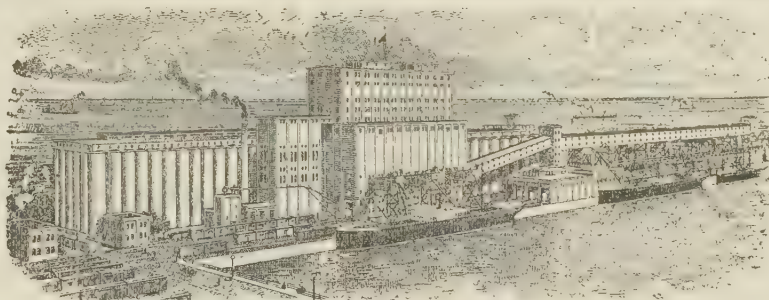
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Designed and Built
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Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
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Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
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VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

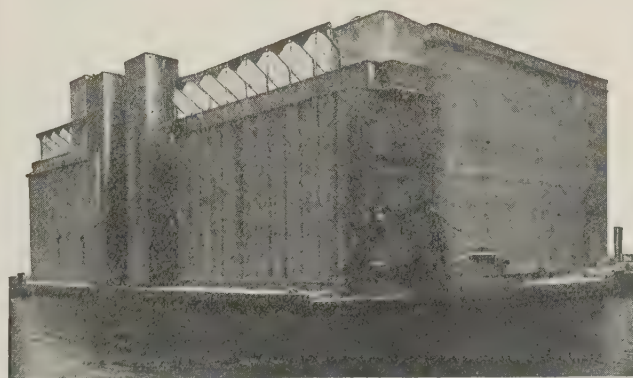
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105 W. Adams St., Chicago

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International Milling Co.

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Capacity 5,000,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by Us in
Four Periods of Construction

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

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600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

For
European Markets

on grain, flour and feed products
best and most reliable information is
found in the daily

"German Grain Journal"

a sample copy of which will be
sent by

Verlag de Deutschen Getreide-Zeitung
Copenickerstr, 48/49, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany

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Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

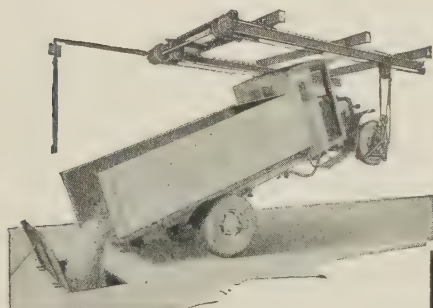
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Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in all other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, while with all other overhead dumps, the vehicle strikes the overhead carriage, which in the average driveway will not give sufficient slope for the proper dumping, and which is not only objectionable but reduces speed and adds unnecessary work for the operator.

We furnish either wheel hooks or rack as may be desired.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular.

Address to

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525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

The paper the Grain and Feed Dealer supports, because it supports the Grain and Feed Dealer.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustrates the half of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00 at Chicago. Weight, 4 lbs.
Grain & Feed Journals 332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS
Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm. On each double page are the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½ x 12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with keratol back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Coal Sales Book For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½ x 15¾ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WESTERN NEBR.—Two elevators for sale. Write 68G13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

TEN IOWA AND ILLINOIS Elevators for sale, will sell one or all. Priced for quick sale. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Grain elevator and coal yards for sale, also garage building on So. Main, Aberdeen, S. D. Trackage on C. M. & St. P. Ry. Residential lots in the highlands, also dwelling. Farms—improved or unimproved. Robert Weidenbach, Box 629, Aberdeen, S. D.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

Will sell our elevators—quick for cash—no trades—both good locations.

Piercton, Ind.—on Penna. R. R. House in good condition—coal and feed.

Auburn, Ind.—on Penna. R. R. House in good condition—feed.

Write Kraus & Apfelbaum, Inc., 912 Old First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

NORTHERN INDIANA elevator for sale: only elevator in county seat, population 5000. Doing excellent business grain, seeds, feed, coal and ice. Good location, well equipped; electrified; clean competition surrounding towns; takes \$30,000 to swing. Basis past and present earnings will return purchase price every two years; bear any investigation you wish to make. Have accurate set of books audited regularly by C. P. A. Good reasons for selling but don't take your time nor ours unless you have the capital and mean business. Address 68J7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put on ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Six elevators for sale. Address 67X9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN KANS.—12,000 bu. elevator for sale in good wheat country at Hanston, Kans. Address A. H. Ling & Sons Grn. Co., Jetmore, Kans.

PANHANDLE OF TEXAS—Line of four elevators for sale, fully equipped, electric power, crop prospect fine. Address 68G2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

MICHIGAN—Three elevators for sale or lease—grain, feed and bean business. Well located in the bean growing district and in good dairy and poultry communities; one elevator has a lumber yard. Write Saginaw Milling Company, Saginaw, Mich.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED ELEVATORS to sell, buy or exchange. E. W. Miller, Guthrie Center, Iowa. R. E. Broker.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

WE BUY AND SELL Elevators, Feed and Flour Mill Plants or Unit Machines. H. C. Davis Mill Machinery, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

MONTANA—150-bbl. roller mill for sale, 40,000 bu. storage. Electric equipped. Ideal location. \$12,000; terms. S. M. Thornton, Laurel, Mont.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COLORADO—Grain, feed and seed business for sale or lease, on account of health. Also handle beans, hay, produce and cream. In business two years and always enjoyed good business. Would trade for Colo. stock ranch, or sell with easy terms. Drescher Bros., Box 196, Crowley, Colo.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.50, as is.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1, four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book.—Designed to facilitate the work of buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads daily. Each page is divided vertically down the middle and only the left half is ruled for entries. The ruling shows top of left-hand half of each page. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the leaf, so that when leaf is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each left has spaces for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters. By assigning a separate leaf to each farmer and entering his loads on it, a complete record of his deliveries is always ready. Book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves of white bond and nine sheets of carbon. Regular price \$3. One bargain at \$2. Order Form 66 "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED MANAGER for grain elevator wants position at once. Can furnish references. Address 68K2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as Manager of country elevator, 15 years experience in grain and its sidelines. Bank and other references. Address 68H17 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MAN WITH EXPERIENCE in grain, coal, lumber, hardware and implements wants position with good firm, can begin immediately. Write 68J9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MIDDLE aged married man, 12 yrs. exper. wants position managing elvtr., know retail coal-feed business; satisfactory ref.; prefer Ind., Ohio, or Ill., on percentage basis. Write 68K8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN ELEVATOR managers and operators have 9,000 possible openings to apply for by making their want known through the "Situations Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

DESIRE POSITION as manager elevator; 12 yrs. exper.; thoroughly experienced in all sidelines; can furnish best references. Do my own bookkeeping. Prefer country elevator, or some good line company in Ill., or Ind. Address 68G7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

SCALE BARGAINS—1-10 bus. late model Richardson Automatic Scale (new). 2-5 bus. Avery Automatic Scales, 1-10 ton capacity type registering beam for Fairbanks Scale. G. R. Co-Op. Grain & Supply Co., Grand Ridge, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

SACKING SCALE WANTED at once; Type "A," Two-arm Revolving Sacking Scale. Must be in good condition and cheap. The Quinn Menhaden Fisheries, Inc., Morehead City, N. C.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

MOTORS FOR SALE

A BARGAIN—One 10-h.p. motor for sale, 1800 r.p.m., with starter. Used less than 50 hours. Write J. S. Emerson, Mapleton, Minn.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

REAL BARGAINS

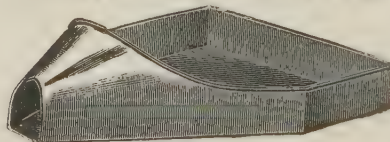
1—Rebuilt 50-h.p. 1800 r.p.m., 60 cycle, 3 phase, 220 volt motor, starter and sliding base; 1—Square D safety switch, single throw, fused bottom with 4—200 Amp., 250 volt fuses; 3—Chicago fuse Mfg. Co.'s cat. No. 2806 "Union" slate cut out bases for 250 volt, 101 to 200 Amps. and three refillable fuses for same; 15 ft. 2 in. solid conduit, 5 ft. 2 in. flexible conduit and two porcelain outlets. Price \$225.00 f.o.b. Hobbs. Hobbs Grain Company, Hobbs, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

ELECTRIC MOTORS For Sale—Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, fully covered by our "One Year Guarantee" against electrical or mechanical defects. Send for complete stock list.

BULLETIN NO. 38.

Sixty illustrated pages of motors, generators, transformers, etc., mailed free on request. ROCKFORD POWER MACHINERY COMPANY 621 Sixth Street Rockford, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Panhandle Dealers Report Reduced Crop Prospects

[Concluded from page 497]

Panhandle Convention Notes

F. C. Hazelton came from Hutchinson, Kan.

FROM DALLAS came J. C. Crouch and G. S. Rogers.

I. R. Smalley and A. B. Hunt came down from Liberal, Kan.

M. C. Giesicke represented San Antonio grain interests.

HOUSTON sent George S. Colby, J. B. Brooks, and C. O. Emmons.

WICHITA FALLS sent W. A. Little, J. J. Fite, and J. E. Drummond.

Price Feuquay of Wellington Terminal Elevator Co., and W. T. Voils came from Wellington, Kans.

NEW MEXICO representatives were G. W. Helm of Clovis, R. E. Aldridge of Roy, and C. L. Tennison, Melrose.

VISITORS from distant points were Adolph Kempner of Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago; and J. S. Crew, San Francisco.

WICHITA, KAN., sent Ed Adair of the Adair-Morton Grain Co., R. P. G-reen, H. L. Chowning, O. E. Bedell, Bill Kopp, E. F. Beyer.

KANSAS CITY representatives included Frank Theis of Simond-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., O. T. Cook, J. C. Brackett, and Mr. Marshall.

MACHINERY men and builders were represented by Andy Rothgarn, Minneapolis; A. F. Roberts, Sabetha, Kan.; and M. S. Rochelle, Amarillo.

OKLAHOMA representatives included F. A. Hague, Enid; Louis Zahn, Sharon; J. B. Riffe, Texhoma; and H. W. Worthington, Mangum.

ROADS in good condition promoted driving and many of the representatives from terminal markets took advantage of this opportunity to see the Panhandle wheat crop at first hand.

CREDIT for preparation of an interesting program goes to the Amarillo grain men, W. A. Barlow, H. L. Kearns, and Lester Stone. Credit for the arrangement, planning and effecting of the excellent entertainment goes to W. E. Colley, H. C. Adams and Joe S. Morris.

FORT WORTH delegates included Leo Potishman of the Transit Grain & Commission Co.; Jule G. Smith, of the Smith-Ingram Grain Co.; Carl Ferguson and Ralph Strader of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.; A. G. Campbell, C. S. Elliot, Earl Ferguson, A. Galbraith, M. D. Johnston, G. B. Hogan, K. K. Smith, H. G. Stinnett, Jr., and Oscar Tillery.

A GOLF tournament at the Amarillo Country Club Friday afternoon, in which 24 contestants fought for the low gross score which won a handsome leather golf bag, and the low net score which took a dozen golf balls. J. A. Pitman, Hereford, took first in 18 holes of hard playing; Burton Thornton, Lockney, won the second.

SOUVENIRS: "Hit the nail on the head" pencils and depression proof lucky pocket pieces holding a Lincoln penny were distributed by Leo Potishman for the Transit Grain & Commission Co. Re-fillable metal pencils were distributed by J. C. Crouch and J. Richard Jones for the Burrus Panhandle Elevators Co. Cards, telling the tale of hard times and how to get around them, were passed out by B. K. Smoot for the Smoot Grain Co.

THE BANQUET was given by the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n and by Amarillo

Modern Methods**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED**

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

Grain Exchange in the Crystal Ball Room of the Herring Hotel Friday evening. The very excellent dinner was followed by several entertaining singers and vaudeville acts, including a chorus, furnished gratis by the same organizations. At 9 o'clock the room was cleared of tables and the orchestra swung into music for the benefit of all who felt the urge to dance.

VISITING LADIES, of which there were a good number, were entertained both days by wives of the Amarillo dealers. Tickets to local theaters were freely distributed and sight-seeing and shopping tours were organized. Thirty-seven ladies attended the breakfast-bridge at El Taos at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning, and were royally entertained by Mesdames W. E. Colley, Joe S. Morris, H. C. Adams, U. S. Strader and W. A. Barlow. High score was won by Mrs. Ben F. Smith, of Plainview, with second high going to Mrs. Carl G. Miller of the same city. High cut prizes at each table went to Mrs. J. W. Elliot, Kress; Mrs. Felix Neff, Canyon; Mrs. W. P. Henneman, Conlen, and Mrs. F. C. Higgins, Amarillo.

From Texas primary and country points came: O. E. Austin, Bushland; R. L. Bagwell, Claude; J. T. Bilbreath, Hereford; E. B. Black, Hereford; Bert Broomer, Groom; C. B. and C. O. Byrnes, Dimmitt; W. C. Cates, Floydada; Albert R. Clubb, Petersburg; Buck Cone, Dimmitt; S. E. Cone, Lubbock; Tom F. Connally, Clarendon; C. B. Cozart, Panhandle; J. L. Davis, Gruver; Tom Davis, Muleshoe; O. D. Dinwiddie, Hart; John L. Echols, Quanah; C. F. Egan, St. Francis; Frank Eiring, Matador; John W. Elliott, Kress; H. H. Elam, Wildorado; J. Milt Erwin, Hereford.

T. G. Fields, Groom; W. A. Fix, Lubbock; Leslie Floyd, Lockney; Frank Ford, Dalhart; John Frazier, Groom; E. E. Friedley, Hereford; Percy J. Gheen, Booker; O. H. Gilstrap, White Deer; Ray Griffiths, Muleshoe; L. J. Halbert, Plainview; H. U. Harrak, White Deer; Voett Harrak, Capps; O. H. Heard, Petersburg; W. P. Henneman, Conlen; A. R. Hicks, Plainview; A. C. Husted, Pampa; Fred and G. M. James, Goodnight; Elmo Jicha, Dalhart; B. L. Kinsey, Adrian; E. D. Kuykendall, Plainview;

Troy Leonard, Floydada; A. P. Liske, Canadian; E. B. Long, Plainview; C. L. Ludwig, Groom; R. L. McClelland, Spearman; L. C. McConnell, Pampa; L. C. McMurtry, Pampa; W. N. Martin, Vernon; A. C. Matthews, Kingsmill; W. L. Matthews, Spearman; Robert Medlen, Floydada; A. M. Medlin, Abernathy; Carl Miller, Plainview; Robert Muncy, Lockney; Felix Neff, Canyon; L. V. Nelson, Claude; E. N. Noble, Plainview; J. M. North, Perryton; F. H. Oberthier, Hereford; J. W. Phillpot, Miami; J. A. Pitman, Hereford.

Guy Reed, Gruver; J. B. Reeves, Panhandle; F. A. Render, Panhandle; George and John E. Roach, Lubbock; Dan Shrader, Gruver; E. G. Shuhart and D. B. Sibley, Dalhart; Ben Smith, Plainview; J. R. Smith, Groom; Calvin Stein, Floydada; J. T. Smithee, Hale Center; Ross P. Stuard, Lubbock; O. Tannison, Cuyler, Burton Thornton, Lockney; H. E. Toles, Happy; W. T. Townsend, Happy; D. T. Wadley, Kerrick; Jas. B. Wallace, Plainview; P. L. Walters, Happy; T. L. Welch, Black; H. E. White, Washburn; Pete Whitlow, Dimmitt; W. H. Wright, Lubbock.

MACHINES FOR SALE

JAY BEE HAMMER MILL No. 3-A-T for sale; bargain; excellent condition. C. S. Reichard, Vermilion Grove, Illinois.

BATCH MIXERS—New Horizontal type. All capacities. **SAVE MONEY.** Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAIN—No. 2 Cloverleaf Emmer-son Cylinder Separator for sale, in first class condition. Sacrifice for cash. Bert Coleman, 2437 24th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

One 9x30 Round Reel, new; one Eureka Cornulator for Cracked Corn, new; one Eureka No. 139 Receiving Separator; Grinders, Graders, Mixers, etc. The McFeely Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Rosco Oat Huller; Carter Disc Separator; Used Attrition and Hammer Mills; Dings Magnetic Pulley; Car Puller; Grain Driers; Motor Driven Car Loader; ½, 1 and 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; Exact Weight and Hopper Scales; 1-ton Eureka Horizontal Mixer; ½ and 1-ton Vertical Batch Mixer; Pancake Mixers; a Special Wheat and Corn Cleaner, New; Bag Piler; Corn Crackers; Graders; Corn Shellers; Corn Cutters; Corn Cob Crushers; Oil Engines and Motors. Send us a list of your wants, we can supply you with all machinery for Molasses, Stock and Poultry Feed; also Complete Elevators; Flour and Corn Mills. We sell for less. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

MACHINES WANTED

SMALL SECOND-HAND Judson bean picker wanted, with brush. Give particulars and price. T. G. Hemphill, Wroxeter, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and full description to 68H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

A GOOD USED 12" CONVEYOR Belt Wanted, complete with cups, 165' in length. Must be in good condition. Victoria Farmers Elevator Company, Victoria, Ill., A. E. Saline, mgr.

BAGS AND BURLAP

DEPENDABLE ONCE USED Burlap and Cotton Uniformly sized bags. Suction cleaned and turned. Priced right. Complete stock at all times. J. Bleichfeld Bag & Burlap Co., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y. Established over thirty years.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

Davis Grain Tables

show at a glance, or with one addition, the value of any number of bushels and odd pounds of wheat, ear and shelled corn, oats, and barley, at any price from 12c to \$1.75 per bushel, by ½c rises. Well printed on book paper and bound, 256 pages, size 5½x7¾ inches. Price, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 14 ounces.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Looking His Gift Horse in the Mouth



Hedging by Dealing in Grain Futures

By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

From the Sun Arbor (Mich.) News

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Protection Against Farm Liens

Grain & Feed Journals: I have had a stamp made and have printed on the back of every check for the past 6 or 7 years an endorsement protecting me against liens when paying for grain, as follows:

ENDORSEMENT

I hereby certify that I am the owner of the grain or seed for which this check was issued, and that there are no liens, chattel mortgages or other claims against the grain or seed represented by this check, and by my endorsement of this check, I hereby release the Voda Co-operative Association, Voda, Kansas, from any claim or claims that may arise in connection with this transaction.

Owner.

I have not yet had any trouble with anyone regarding mortgaged grain; but most of the grain now is mortgaged, even tho they try to make one believe it is not.—Alfred Rensmeyer, mgr. Voda Co-operative Ass'n, Voda, Kan.

National Ass'n to Meet at French Lick

The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has changed the place of its annual meeting Sept. 19, 20 and 21 to the French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

The change was necessary because of the closing of the other hotel for repairs. Hotel rates will be the same, and the French Lick Springs Hotel will give the same extra services and entertainment, having assumed the contract made by the other hotel, which was only a mile distant, the traveling expense in reaching either being the same.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 31-June 1. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal.

June 2-4. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 16-18. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 20. Farm & Grass Seed Group, A. S. T. A., Chicago, Ill.

June 20-21. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 21-23. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 28-29. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Argonne Hotel, Lima, O.

July 5-6. National Hay Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Aug. 8-12. Seed Analysts of North America at Fargo, N. D.

Sept. 14-15-16. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Americus Hotel, Allentown, Pa.

Sept. 19-21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

Farm Board a Menace

From address by Kenneth B. Pierce, Chicago, before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Sioux City, Ia.

It is not necessary to recite the waste that is taking place thru the Federal Farm Board and other bureaus, as the press prints daily columns pertaining to it, but I am going to try to show you how this waste is important to you—because agricultural products and their markets have been used as a political football.

Self-seeking, political agitators affiliated with so-called agricultural organization, pretending they have some nostrum that will relieve the farmers of all their physical and financial ills—like the old time patent medicine man, in order to get a vote or collect funds from the farmer, go into the rural districts and promise indefinite things. After they assemble in Congress they then begin legislation in order to fulfill these rash promises. Eighty years of experience, built on honest and efficient trading, is cast aside and asinine projects are put forth. The only thing these projects have accomplished is greater governmental expenditures, which have increased the burden to the producer thru taxation. The \$500,000,000 trading pool, created with the Farm Board by the Agricultural Marketing Act, has not improved upon grain exchanges' and grain merchants' methods of handling grain business. As a matter of fact, this big organization with government owned and operated affiliates has had to resort to the machinery set up by the grain exchanges in order to save itself from complete destruction.

The detrimental influence of government in private business is presented in the words of Calvin Coolidge, "Every citizen should have a free and fair opportunity to conduct his own business and make his own way in the world without danger of being overcome by government monopoly. When the government goes into business, it lays a tax on everybody else in that business and uses the money that it collects from its competitors to establish a monopoly and drive them out of business. No one can compete. When the government really starts into a line of business, that door of opportunity is closed to the people. It has always been an American idea that the door of opportunity should remain open."

The money spent by the Federal government comes directly out of the taxpayers' pocket.

Recovery of commodity prices seems impossible as long as the Farm Board continues to be a menace to our markets—with its heavy holding of "stabilized" wheat. Domestic mills, knowing that they can easily

secure sufficient supplies at all times, buy only from hand-to-mouth. The foreign millers, fearful of dumping, are operating in the same manner. Ordinarily, when our highly priced hard winter wheat crop is damaged the European millers become frightened and start putting in supplies ahead. This buying, naturally, puts the price up. However, with large supplies in sight, they are not disturbed and the hoarded wheat continues to hang over our market, depressing the markets of our farmers. Records show that under normal conditions yearly crops move thru the world's greatest grain market without heavy carryovers. One law stands supreme and no matter what actions have ever been taken to disturb this law there has always been a reaction so that the law exerts its influence and so must be acknowledged. This is the law of supply and demand—the balance wheel of production and consumption in free, open and competitive markets.

Efforts at stabilization are futile. Agricultural products cannot be stabilized until the weather can be stabilized and even Congress is not likely to succeed at this, either.

It is on this law of supply and demand that the Chicago Board of Trade has built its enormous marketing machinery and it is on this law that the Chicago Board of Trade relies to again restore it to its dominant position.

The Chicago Board of Trade itself does not trade or operate in commodities in any way. It is merely a meeting place for individuals engaged in the commodity business, where every bushel of grain can be sold at the highest price possible under existing conditions. The Chicago Board of Trade (and I say this without fear of successful contradiction), has, thru its various rules,—fair to both buyer and seller,—furnished this country with the greatest and most economical machinery for the marketing of grain that has ever been, or ever will be, devised. During its eighty-four years of existence, its integrity cannot be challenged.

Thru the excellent hedging facilities provided by the Board of Trade, handlers of grain can protect themselves from loss. With the hedge as a protection, the banker inclines towards liberality in his loans, enabling the grain dealer to handle a much larger volume of business than would otherwise be possible. Thus, thru the facilities provided by this Exchange, a wide, liquid market is created for the farmer—broad enough to take any amount of his product he wishes to sell.

Your first duty is to detach these leeches, —these political charlatans—from our trade. Let's get these rats away from our corn cribs.

The next time there is an election in your precinct or township or county or state, forget the old hocus-pocus, meaningless title "Republican" or "Democrat," tariff, "Free Silver," so-called "Farm Relief" or what not. There is only one question in which you and I are interested. Is this "bird" that is asking for our vote in favor of getting the government out of private business. Is he in favor of reducing your taxation and mine or will he help the Farm Board to get another \$100,000,000 after their wasting \$500,000,000? Write to him now and protest further contribution of your money for the Washington bureaucrats! Don't let him promise you a new post office over at the county seat or a package of sunflower seeds. The old post office will do for a while. Let's get this machinery down in Washington running on legitimate income and not on anticipation. If they get the budget down where it belongs, each of us would save in taxation enough to buy our own seeds and choose the kind we want, and many other necessities of life as well as some luxuries too.

Demand an immediate repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and restoration of grain and commodity markets to their legitimate channels.

W. W. Sylvester Passes Away

W. W. Sylvester, who had a paralytic stroke Mar. 20, died in California, and his remains were interred May 18 at his home town, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Mr. Sylvester's father operated farms in Franklin and Cerro Gordo Counties, and a grain elevator at Alexander, Ia., where Sylvester, Jr., learned the grain business while in charge of the house. He became buyer and traveling auditor for Wilson & DeWolf, later traveling solicitor for T. E. Wells & Co., succeeded by B. S. Wilson & Co. Later he was for many years traveling representative of ReQua Bros., Chicago.



W. W. Sylvester, Ft. Dodge, Ia., Deceased

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MAY 25, 1932

WHY GIVE the Farm Board cash to lend to foreign governments to hand right back to it for wheat sold when the Farm Board could take the foreigner's promissory notes? The answer to this conundrum is that the Board has borrowed money from the banks on the security of the warehouse receipts that will be surrendered only for cash, the foreigners' promises to pay not being acceptable to the banks. The Farm Board wishes to force taxpayers to make good the notes the bankers will not take.

APPROPRIATIONS to fight grasshoppers before the grasshoppers have been hatched seem rather premature. The gophers, ground squirrels and mice will eat up all the grasshopper eggs if let alone by the U. S. Biological Survey which is spending \$600,000 every year to destroy the rodents by poisoning and other means. Professor Howell of Johns Hopkins University maintains that the government's activities in exterminating rodents has given the insects a great advantage by destroying the balance of nature.

THE HESSIAN fly is actively at work in the fields of so many different sections of the winter wheat belt, real damage to the crop will soon be realized. The June crop reports will surely show unusual damage.

THE PIN headed farm leader who declared recently that speculation in grain contributes nothing to agricultural welfare innocently contradicted his own statement by admitting his own corporation hedges all its grain operations on the Board of Trade. Without speculation there would be no Board of Trade on which his corporation could hedge, and in which he is so eager to obtain membership.

THE OBJECTION by the Sec'y of the Treasury to the enactment of the Sheppard bill, to safeguard the collection of drafts, that making transferors preferred creditors would penalize the general creditors when there was no augmentation of assets of the bank that failed, is of no force when we consider, in the words of the Oklahoma court, that if the bank has not sufficient assets to cover the depositor's check paying for the B/L, it should close its doors then and there. What right has a bank to accept a check on itself when it has not sufficient funds?

THE 165 news items telling of grain elevator and feed mill improvements which were published in the May 11 number of the Journal should encourage others to overhaul their run down plants and bring them up to date that they may operate more efficiently, more economically and more profitably. Many more improvement items are published in this number and we will have many additional items for our first number in June, especially if you tell us about all of the improvements you propose to make in your plant.

TELEPHONE tolls have always seemed exorbitant to Texas dealers and no doubt they are quite burdensome, because of the wide territory over which the Lone Star dealers generally operate. While the grain dealers of other sections complain occasionally, they have never made the vigorous effort to secure a reduction in tolls frequently made by the dealers of Texas, but the dealers of other sections have their weather eye on the results obtained by the complainants and doubtless will join in any campaign that promises even a small relief.

PLANTING field seeds untagged and untested, purchased from traveling truckers who have no knowledge of either the purity or germination of the product they offer for sale, is surely a wild gamble. It costs the farmer just as much to cultivate his fields for the best seed obtainable as it does for the rotten mixture of weed seeds and dead seeds which he often gets from the irresponsible nomads who call at his back door. One would judge that the average farmer has lost all interests in the results to be obtained from his farming operations, otherwise he would not think of planting seed of unknown purity and vitality.

PRESIDENT NELSON'S recommendation in our report of the Texas meeting that the entire country adopt as a battle cry, "Remember the Farm Board," will receive the hearty support of every grain producer and handler who understands the blighting influence of this board of professional racketeers.

SHIPPERS handling coal in eastern Iowa are cautioned not to pay over to pretended claim agents any retaining fee for the prosecution of claims for refund of alleged overcharges on coal from the east to points just west of the Mississippi River. Search of the records of the Commission for 12 years back reveals no basis for the collection of the claims. Unfortunately many shippers are paying from \$20 to \$75 to the solicitors, and when in the course of time they receive nothing in return they will know that they have fallen victims to just another racket.

TRUCKERS seem to be making no end of trouble for grain dealers in all parts of the country. Our reports of the four conventions published in this number reflect so much trouble, grain dealers are almost a unit in demanding larger contributions from truck operators for the maintenance of public highways. The general conviction is that the large heavy busses and trucks do not contribute their share to the building and maintenance of the roadways which they use to the disadvantage of everyone else and with great profit to themselves. The resolutions adopted at the different conventions reflect a growing sentiment against these traveling merchants who thrive at the public's expense.

THE PATENT office is one bureau of the government where the pruning knife could be applied. For 75 years on a self-sustaining basis and accumulating a surplus of \$9,000,000 it has during the past 10 years lost over \$3,000,000, altho fees have been increased and the selling price of its Patent Gazette to subscribers doubled. Altho the number of patent applications has not materially increased the number of employes has been enormously increased. The irony is that this service is of no value to the inventors, the so-called "patent" guaranteeing the inventor nothing, as in the case of infringement he must establish his prior right in court.

IT IS INDEED fortunate that grain shippers generally are coming to recognize the great damage done to all markets for agricultural products by the meddling Farm Board, and it is to be hoped that every shipper who is directly interested in the welfare of his farmer patrons will enlighten them as to the true effect of the Farm Board's operations on the farmers markets. The professional farm relievers have forced a greater burden on the grain producers of the land than all other factors combined during the last two years. When the grain merchants make it clear how the producers have been crucified by the professional racketeers, the farmers will be up in arms against any more political meddling with their markets.

APPROVAL by the Senate Com'ite on Agriculture May 20 of the preposterous scheme for equalization fees, export debentures and allotment of production is just the last straw needed to convince the people that our federal lawmakers are hell-bent to destroy what little confidence remains in the future of the country. Why re-elect such wild cranks to Congress?

The Grain Trades Creditable Record

In view of the fact that many old business institutions headed by men of long experience, ripe judgment and ample capital have seen fit to fold up their tents and suspend operations while other long established institutions have sought relief in the bankruptcy courts, we find most of the firms engaged in the grain business so adjusting their affairs to the new conditions that they are continuing to serve their customers. In addition to the general depression affecting all lines of business the grain trade has suffered intensely from the cut-throat competition of the government financed subsidiaries of the Farm Board.

The racketeers promoting the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corporation give little thought to the real service rendered the farmers or to the damage done to their markets. Their sole ambition is to dominate the grain markets and enslave the grain producers. Notwithstanding the most discouraging depression and the unreasonable competition few grain firms have failed or sought relief from their indebtedness in the bankruptcy courts. The record of the members of the trade is freer from disaster than almost any other line of business, due no doubt in a large measure to the greater care and caution exercised by members of the trade, since the Farm Board attempted to dictate to producers how their crops should be marketed.

One prospect which seems sure to be realized by the members of the grain trade who survive both the depression and governmental competition will be that after the gruelling test of the last three years, the survivors will be well trained to meet any and all difficulty with ease. So that as soon as the government withdraws its financial support from the band of buccaneers slowly driving all competition for the farmers' products out of the public markets, the trade will come back with a rush that will advance prices, delight grain growers and materially increase their buying power, with beneficial results to all with whom they deal.

The record of the grain trade for the last three years stands a most commendable testimonial to the foresight and ability of the courageous dealers trained by long experience to handle grain efficiently, expeditiously and economically in spite of governmental competition. So that when the depressing influence of the meddling, blundering Farm Board is removed from the grain markets the producers of the land can confidentially expect higher prices and more satisfactory returns from their labors.

Meeting Portable Competition

The installation of feed grinding and mixing machinery in country elevators has resulted in such a marked increase in the monthly power bill that operators of feed mills are giving closer scrutiny to the power requirements of all machinery than ever before.

Through the more general use of magnetic and air separators all grinding equipment is protected against metal and other heavy material so that grinding surfaces are more easily kept in prime working condition than ever before. Of late an organized effort has been made by the feed grinders in many states to secure a marked reduction in the rate for electric power in order that they may meet portable grinder competition.

While the frequent change in ownership of the portable mills operating in many districts reflects anything but profitable operation, some owners seem to believe that ultimately they will secure enough regular business to insure a steady income. However, the unanimous opposition to the portables continuously reflected by all local merchants against the portables, must make it increasingly difficult for the itinerant grinders to realize a profit. The country merchant fully appreciates the advantage to his store of any business or amusement which will attract country people to town and the well managed, completely equipped feed mill will help to attract business for the operator as well as other merchants.

Some of the trade associations have encouraged exhibits of Diesel engines hoping thereby to help their feed grinding members to solve their power problem. While the Diesel engine furnishes most dependable power at a low cost, its employment calls for a large initial investment. In fact it is so large as to be prohibitive to many feed grinders.

Another most effective way of reducing power costs which does not call for a large initial outlay is to equip all machines and bearings of power transmitting machinery with improved anti-friction bearings. Such equipment will not only reduce the power requirements of the plant but will also reduce the fire hazard and the labor of lubricating bearings. In fact, the installation of anti-friction bearings is so desirable from a fire insurance standpoint that the mutual companies are granting a reduction in rate for such installations that will effect a material reduction in the cost of insurance. Such installations should also relieve the owner of worry over hot boxes and relieve him of the irksome duty of carrying an oil-can on every trip of inspection about the plant.

While some stationary feed mills have met the competition of the portable mill with a portable mill of their own and made business for the itinerant so unprofitable he has moved on to other territory, we doubt it will long be necessary to fight fire with fire because the receipts of the portables

have been shrinking rapidly. Of one thing we are sure and that is the more thoughtful study the stationary feed grinder gives to the problems of his customers the easier it will be for him to meet portable competition. It should not prove difficult to effect a material reduction in the power requirements of the stationary plant and then by stocking ingredients needed to mix feeds to insure a well balanced ration.

The stationary grinder through the use of circular letters or the monthly house organ can educate the prospective customers of his territory to a realization of the advantages of the superior service he has to offer. The very fact that a number of dealers have successfully protected their business from the portable mills gives convincing evidence of the true advantage of modernizing the mechanical equipment of the stationary mill and the methods of impressing customers with the advantages of properly grinding and thoroughly mixing feeds suited to special needs.

Look Out for Liens on Grain

Government loans and foreclosures of farm mortgages as well as all liens on the crops have been causing more grief for regular grain buyers at country stations than ever before, hence it behooves every buyer to exercise greater vigilance and to take every precaution to safeguard his bank account against the trickery of the seller of grain covered by liens.

Texas dealers have appointed a committee for the purpose of establishing a bureau for keeping them informed on all mortgages and liens recorded with the hope that they may avoid paying sellers for grain to which they have not clear title. While the use of rubber stamps on checks given in payment for grain forces sellers to declare grain free from liens, it will not protect buyers against being imposed upon, and it is all important that they search the records for any liens which may have been filed as well as to require sellers to sign statement that grain is free from liens of all kinds.

Iowa's real estate mortgage law is said to extend to the grain grown on the land when the mortgage is under foreclosure, providing mortgagee has mortgage also recorded in the chattel file. Mortgage laws of other states may admit of quibbling over the same technicality, so it behooves all grain buyers to exercise extreme vigilance.

GOVERNMENT control of the grain trade in Jugoslavia has worked to the disadvantage of the wheat producer and has been hurtful to the entire economic structure of the country. Just so has Farm Board control been harmful in the United States. The difference is that the dissatisfied farmers in Jugoslavia have sufficient influence with their government to procure a new law abolishing government control, while the wheat growers of America seem unable to rid themselves of the Farm Board racketeers.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Reparation on Iowa Coal Shipments?

Grain & Feed Journals: It has been represented to us by the Iowa-Nebraska Traffic Ass'n that under the Holmes tariff we have been overcharged 25 cents per ton on coal into Iowa, the rate assessed being under the Iowa distance tariff. It is alleged that we should have a rate of 10 cents per ton over the rate from our nearest river point which is Davenport.

Under the distance tariff for 13 miles from Davenport we should have a rate of not over 10 cents over Davenport. The rate we paid is the local from Davenport, 35 cents.

How can we collect for this overcharge?—E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Ia.

Ans.: At the request of many Iowa customers the Old Ben Coal Corporation has had this rate investigated by the Illinois Coal Traffic Bureau, and looking back to 1919 no ruling by the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing any such refund has been found and nothing can be collected on such claim.

The Iowa-Nebraska Traffic Ass'n solicitors may honestly believe they can collect something for the shippers who pay them an advance fee; but whether the shippers will ever realize anything on the fee paid remains to be seen.

It is not necessary now to employ an agent to collect overcharges from the railroads, since they are glad to earn the good will of the trade by making refunds on proper tariff showing thru the local station agent. Several years ago it was different, the carriers fighting to hold out everything they could grab.

Conflicting Liens on Crop?

Grain & Feed Journals: How can I make settlement for grain delivered to my elevator by a tenant under the following circumstances?

The tenant gave the the landowner a note to insure him he would get his cash rent, gave the thresherman a note and a mortgage on 1,000 bus. of grain for threshing and delivering to elevator, gave the bank a first mortgage against the same 1,000 bus. of grain.

Thresherman neglected to file his lien, thinking the mortgage was sufficient security, and thresherman hired another trucker to help deliver.

Can the landlord collect his claim without notifying thresherman and bank? What recourse has the thresherman? Can the trucker, who helped, collect his money?—A. T. Wilson, Wilson, Kan.

Ans.: The thresherman, who would have come first by filing his lien within the 15 days allowed by Kansas Rev. Stat., 58-203, now comes after the bank's first mortgage on his own second mortgage.

The landlord comes first if grain buyer had notice of landlord's lien, and since thresherman did not file his lien.

The bank's chattel mortgage comes after the landlord's lien, as the bank probably had constructive notice of the fact mortgagor was a tenant.

The trucker has no lien under the laws of Kansas, so he must look to the thresherman who hired him.

Having notice before settlement it is immaterial that the grain was grown and mortgage recorded in another county than the one in which sold.

Under the circumstances the grain buyer has to take care of the landlord, first and second mortgages, and tenant, omitting the trucker, and should make check payable jointly to landlord, bank, thresherman and tenant.

The landlord is not compelled to notify bank and thresherman, if the grain buyer has notice, actual or constructive. The landlord is not required to surrender any part of his rent to the other parties if the crop does not sell for enough to satisfy all.

Lien for Shucking?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are interested in one case where a labor lien for shucking is asking preference over a mortgage on the corn, when the mortgage was taken after the corn had been shucked. What is the order of preference?—Kemp Grain Co., Lexington, Ill.

Ans.: One shucking corn in Illinois has no lien for his labor, the law specifying, as quoted fully in this column Apr. 27, liens for the services of threshing, shelling or hulling by the owner of the machine. Shucking is not ordinarily a machine operation; but if what is known as a shuck-sheller was used to perform both operations the owner of the machine would have a lien for shuck-shelling, that is, he could make the charge for shelling include the expense of shucking.

Threshermen have preference, landlords come next and mortgages last. Judgments apply only to the debtor's interest and have not the effect of a lien.

Unsold holdings of government wheat show a reduction of more than 50% compared with last July.—Geo. S. Milnor, pres. Grain Stabilization Corporation.

Nashville, Tenn.—Six Nashville manufacturers of blended and self rising flour may continue the use of the word "milling" in their names, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on May 4 having reversed the order of the Federal Trade Commission to desist. The firms are John McGraw and E. A. Glennon as Royal Milling Co.; D. V. Johnson as Tennessee Grain Co. and Tennessee Milling Co.; Nashville Roller Mills; Snell Milling Co.; J. A. Wells et al. as State Milling Co. and Hyracle Milling Co. and E. C. Faircloth, Sr., et al. as Cherokee Mills. Why tolerate the Commission longer?

Liability for Injury to Elevator Employee

On the same side track at Kewanee, Mo., are elevators of the Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., and the Scott County Milling Co., 300 ft. apart. U. P. Daugherty, manager for the milling company, by an iron cable attached to a tractor, started a loaded car down the grade, and threw chunks of wood under the wheels but it continued on and struck a coal car, which bumped into a car being loaded at the grain company's elevator by Bert Ward, who was standing on a platform extending from the elevator to the side track.

The platform was thrown down and Ward fell with it and was injured, for which injuries he brought suit against the Scott County Milling Co.

The defense was that Daugherty was not employed by the milling company, that the elevator was operated on commission by Fred Hetlage who hired and paid Daugherty. The milling company owned all the property, including the tractor. The court held that Hetlage and Daugherty were not independent contractors, and gave Ward judgment for \$4,000, which was affirmed Mar. 7, 1932, by the Springfield Court of Appeals.—47 S. W. Rep. (2d) 250.

Thresher's Bill Ahead of Chattel Mortgage

Albert Leistiko harvested a crop for Gustav Ekert and hauled the grain to the elevator at Gordon, Mont., operated by the Rocky Mountain Elevator Co., upon whom he served notice of lien as thresherman. With the consent of Ekert the elevator company paid Leistiko his charges, \$198.84.

The Great Falls Farm Machinery Co. brought suit against the elevator company on a chattel mortgage for \$300 on the wheat, duly recorded, contending that as Leistiko had not filed his lien with the county clerk and recorder the elevator company had no right to pay him. The court held that notice to the elevator company was sufficient authorization to pay thresherman, as filing would have been a useless procedure, and gave judgment in favor of the elevator company with costs.

Demanding Reduced Taxes

Farmers and business men are holding mass meetings this week under the auspices of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n as follows:

Mendota High School, Mendota, Ill., May 24.

Tri-State Lodge Hall, McComb, Ill., May 25.

Lawford Theatre, Havana, Ill., May 26.

The purpose of these meetings as announced is to get higher prices for farm products and lower taxes; also lower interest rates on farm mortgages.

The speakers are Lawrence Farlow, Secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, who will tell the inside story of the Farmers National Grain Corp.; also the battle of his Ass'n with the Sec'y of Agri. Hyde, on yellow hard wheat.

R. I. Mansfield, Director of the Federation of American Business, speaks on "Grain Markets and the Government."

Similar meetings are scheduled the following week for Bloomington, Springfield and Decatur.

All meetings are called for 7:30 p. m.

Board President Describes Farm Board Chaos

President Peter B. Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade, in an address to members of the Hamilton Club at Chicago, has called attention to the stupendous service of the 84-year-old commodity and financial exchange in providing a market place for farm products in the face of tremendous difficulties. He said:

Besides the normal difficulties of a tragic depression, the exchange has had to face the unnatural conditions created by an immense experiment in government price-fixing. Under the Agricultural Marketing Act, passed after the last presidential election, the federal Farm Board was created and provided with a fund of \$500,000,000.

In the face of voluminous evidence of failure by other governments which sought to control prices, the Farm Board gambled on a grand scale in wheat and cotton, paralyzing the trade and causing a condition such as never existed before. They piled up enormous surpluses, destroyed or curtailed our foreign markets, and incited resentment abroad. Retaliatory tariffs were adopted by some countries. Farmers everywhere were encouraged to increase production, and practically every conceivable obstacle was thrown up against the normal functioning of the grain and cotton markets.

You all know the results of this experiment. Millions of farmers are clamoring for an end of the Farm Board, its costly subsidiaries, and its disastrous politics. Throughout this tumultuous period of mixing wheat and politics, the Chicago Board of Trade and other commodity exchanges have proved their high value in the economic structure of America.

Sunflower Shippers Smite Subsidizing Statutes

Loyal Kansans gathered for their thirty-fifth annual convention of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Hotel Kansan, Topeka, Kan., on May 19-20, and took this opportunity to lambast the Farm Board. The weather was ideal for driving into the meeting and the encouraging attendance kept mounting as the meeting progressed.

The energetic work of the secretary's office in fighting the Farm Board has kept the organization interested in membership and this interest was reflected in the turnout for the convention and in the informative program.

DAVEY DAVIDSON, Topeka, the grain trade's star banjoist, opened the program with community singing and some catchy southern melodies.

PRES. A. R. DEAN, Blue Rapids, called the first business session to order with the reading of a proposed telegram to Congressman Strong which the assembly unanimously directed him to send. It stated that the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n and farmers were bitterly opposed to the appropriation of further funds for the Farm Board.

Pres. Dean praised the work of Sec'y Smiley, particularly along helpful legislative lines. Living in the state's capital, Sec'y Smiley continually contacts representatives in the interests of better business conditions.

He complimented the Kansas shippers on their honesty and integrity, which judgment is based on extended dealings throughout all parts of the state.

He told of the success in circulating and getting signatures for petitions against the Farm Board, and ripped into the graft and inefficiency of everyone and everything in Washington.

The railroads of the country were placed in a new light when he said, "If the carriers of the country fall down we'll all go down with them! The railroads have been standing in their own light, but they will awaken. Bus lines are not on a paying basis and therein lies a great danger.

What would your elevator properties be worth if the railroads stopped functioning?

SEC'Y E. J. SMILEY, Topeka, told of the success in getting out petitions against the Farm Board and of how wholeheartedly the farmers were signing same.

We are reading the daily Congressional Record to see how each Kansas Congressman is voting and just before election we will circulate the record of our representatives.

PRES. DEAN appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: David Page, Topeka, chairman; J. O. Ross, Wamego; C. L. Hardman, Wakeeney, and Claud Cave, Sublette.

NOMINATIONS: F. A. Derby, Topeka, chairman; J. H. Voss, Downs, and C. M. Isom, Bellaire.

Entertainment for the ladies was announced before adjournment.

Thursday Afternoon Session

DAVEY DAVIDSON led the community singing to the accompaniment of his tuneful banjo before the opening of the second business session.

The mounting temperature was accompanied with mounting registration so that some 150 were on hand when Pres. Dean called the meeting to order upon the breezy roof

garden of the hotel. Many additional delegates joined in as the afternoon progressed.

HARRY SHARP, Topeka, Sec'y of the Associated Industries, spoke first on "Taxes," blaming them for our present economic situation.

KANSAS GRAIN GRADING

GEORGE B. ROSS, Ottawa, Ex-Chief Grain Inspector, told of Kansas grain inspection of the past and of the future, touching on the original inspection laws and their execution, which, he said, was strongly flavored with rotten politics periodically from the time of Governor Allen forward, the statutes being ignored in many instances. On several occasions the department was loaded up with incompetent drunkards with strong political affiliations, which misconstruing of justice costs the producer and shippers untold losses because of improper sampling and protein testing.

Charges of grafting and loaded expense accounts were also made and misappropriations of income divulged. Extravagance and political stealing is increasing, he said, in presenting figures and testimony to bear out his claims. Any business man could run the department better than it is being run now for \$100,000 a year less. The governor has utter disregard for the grain inspection laws, judging from Mr. Ross' exposure.

"Get the grain inspection department out of politics!" he concluded. "If you can."

J. T. KINCAID, now Chief Grain Inspector of Kansas, explained their large staff with the thought that the grain movement is about upon us and that to give good service it was believed best to keep the department intact. He pleaded for evenly loaded cars. "Let me know if our service does not suit you," he concluded. "And remember it costs 1/33 of 1c per bushel to inspect a car of grain."

SEC'Y SMILEY told of the efforts of the ass'n over the past two decades to get this department out of politics. "Grain inspection should never cost Kansas shippers over 60c," he charged.

"Until the last year I've been opposed to Federal inspection, but it has the advantage of not changing personnel with each new administration. A bill is up proposing to take over all grain inspection by the Federal government. I think now that we made a mistake and should not have opposed this measure."

SEC'Y E. J. SMILEY'S ANNUAL REPORT

Mr. Smiley reviewed the major accomplishments of the Ass'n since its organization among which are: The enactment of a law back in 1900 to prevent the deduction of 100 pounds from the weight of grain from each car marketed; and finally enforced after the terminal elevator companies had resisted to the supreme court.

When the commissioner of labor sought to force all elevator owners to place metal fire escapes from the cupola to within 9 feet of the ground, the Ass'n obtained an opinion from the attorney-general that the hotel and public building fire escape law did not apply to grain elevators.

In 1911 the Ass'n procured the enactment of the law reserving to a revolving fund all the fees for inspection and weighing, so that now when the revolving fund accumulates to \$80,000 the fees must be reduced from \$1 to 60c per car under the amendment of 1923.

In 1913 the law taxing feed grinders \$10 was amended to eliminate taxation on grinding whole grains.

In 1921 when the bill providing for the licensing of local dealers was enacted the Ass'n obtained an opinion from the attorney-general that the requirements of license and bond for storing grain would not be applicable where the grain was received on a sales contract, the farmer agreeing to accept a price so much under the future or cash market at a deferred time.

In 1922 the Kansas and Oklahoma Ass'ns demonstrated that the federal board of review was not qualified to make the determination of heat damaged wheat under which elevator owners and producers were being heavily discounted.

In 1923 the Ass'n procured the enactment of a law giving the Public Utilities Commission authority to regulate the leasing of railroad right of way, under which the Commission is holding rentals down to the values of abutting land.

The Ass'n succeeded in eliminating the reconsignment and demurrage charges at Kansas City, saving shippers \$4.25 per car.

Mr. Smiley recited the failure of the Canadian wheat pool to subvert the law of supply and demand; and gave the complete history of our own unfortunate Federal Farm Board in attempting pooling and price fixing. He continued:

The fact that practically all of the cooperative organizations at their annual meetings held since the first of the year, have demanded, first, an investigation of the Federal Farm Board and its subsidiaries, and second, the repeal of the Act itself goes to prove that they have lost faith in the ability or integrity, or both, of the farm promoters and possibly faith in our government.

House and senate resolutions, demanding an investigation of this Farm Board, have been pigeon-holed at the request of farm board leaders and administration leaders, and it is our opinion that the reason for this is that they realize that an honest investigation if made of the Farm Board and its subsidiaries, would reveal that the tea-pot dome scandal, under the Harding administration, would be a very small tea-pot, in comparison. We are satisfied that fully 95% of the real dirt farmers of the country are in favor of the repeal of this act! It is our opinion that unless some action is taken by the present session of the Congress that the farmers of this country will arise en masse before Congress convenes next December, and make their desires known in no uncertain terms.

We cannot hope for an improvement in the economic situation until the American farmer receives a fair price for the product of his labor! History will repeat itself and those of you who have in mind the depression in the 90's will remember that there was no improvement in the economic situation until towards the close of 96, and it was the consensus of opinion among economists at that time that the advance in the price of wheat from a low of 53c per bushel in June to a high of 94c per bushel in November on the Chicago market, turned the tide. However, at that time, we were not cursed with the Farm Board, and if you will pardon the expression, we believe, we had a more intelligent Congress to represent us.

Governmental Extravagance.—Another factor which is preventing a return to prosperity is lack of confidence in the ability of our law makers to grasp the situation. The Congress, since they assembled in December, has been spending over eight million dollars per day in excess of the government income. The action of the present Congress would lead one to believe that they have little or no interest in the welfare of our country, but are playing politics for their own special interest.

To give you a brief idea of federal expenditures, wish to compare the expenditures in 1913 with 1928.

	1913	1928
Departments	\$672,000,000	\$1,787,000,000
Ind. Departments..	3,100,000	1,308,900,000
Dept. service	47,000,000	1,051,600,000

The federal government's budget as currently proposed is \$4,100,000,000.

Do you know that out of every 12 people gainfully employed in the United States, one is supported by the federal, state or municipal government, and at the same ratio of increase within the next ten years, we have had in the past ten years, the tax payers will be supporting one out of every

six. Every member of the Congress must realize that until the budget is balanced not by taxation but by reduction of expenses, we cannot hope for an improvement in the economic situation. Only lately has the general public found out that the members of the Congress have their wives, sons and daughters, sons-in-law, and daughters-in-law, and their mother-in-laws upon the government payroll, and this applies to a part of the Kansas delegation.

No Relief thru Farm Promoters.—To the managers and officers of co-operative concerns present here today, or any who may see this report, I wish to state that you cannot hope for relief thru these farm promoters who have been farming the farmer, and the politicians which you have been supporting. What have they offered you? Only promises; nothing concrete. They propose to destroy thru federal legislation, agencies which have been in existence for three-quarters of a century for the handling of farm products, including grain, grain products, livestock, etc. What do they offer you in exchange? Nothing!! Is it not a fact that the National Grain Corporation and the Stabilization Corporation and the farm agencies are using these agencies today for the handling of your products? Is it not a fact that the same privileges are granted to the representatives of farm organizations, thru these agencies that is granted to individuals and companies? Is it not a fact that your own representatives at these markets secure as much for your grain and product as the independent agency? The real bug under the chip, and if you don't realize it now, you soon will, is that these farm promoters are attempting with tax payers' money to create a monopoly and force all producers to market their product thru this organization.

All government agencies are extravagant and wasteful, and if the time ever comes when a government agency secures control of the marketing of all farm products, agriculture in America will be doomed.

Our representatives in the Congress will ask for your support for re-election, and the suggestion we have to make at this time, is, tell them that they have been tried and found wanting.

The success of your organization will depend upon the financial and moral support of the elevator owners and operators of the state. When elevator owners and operators lose sight of profit, as some have done the past years, they are courting disaster.

The investigation of the grain trade ordered by the United States senate and conducted by the Federal Trade Commission showed that grain was handled on a **smaller margin of profit than any other commodity.**

I wish to make it plain to every grain dealer, independent, farmer and line company that they must work out their own salvation.

Upon your return home, read the 12th Chapter of 1st Kings and this will give you an idea of what will happen to you and your posterity if you put your trust in politicians.

While it is true that the future looks dark, remember that we are all Americans, and I have abiding faith in American principles. The American people have never failed in an emergency, and they will not fail now!

Financial Statement for the Year 1931

Balance on hand January 1, 1931....	\$1641.59
Cash received for membership and dues	5,224.30
Cash received for advertising.....	887.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Rent	\$ 360.00
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co....	98.99
Supplies	41.71
Postage	185.50
Taxes	12.59
Printing	365.65
Chamber of Commerce dues.....	12.50
Transcript in Narka case.....	29.75
Secretary's traveling expense.....	296.00
Salary account	5,200.00

	\$6,602.69
Balance on hand January 1, 1932....	1,150.70
	\$7,753.39

MERL V. LANNING, State General Agency, McPherson, concluded the afternoon's program with a talk on "Insurance. Its Many Forms and Rates." He told of the features of Public Liability, Storage Bonds, and Workmen's Compensation insurance.

Adjourned for banquet.

The Topeka Banquet

The banquet in the artistic Kansan hotel roof garden was a delightful affair. It was

well planned and the wit and humor broadcast electrically throughout the room from a hidden microphone in the corner manned by Harry Graham of Wamego caused much hilarity. A telephone at the end of the speakers' table was wired direct to the loud speaker and Frank Bruce, Frank Theis, and Ed Smiley were phoned and comic conversations were broadcast. C. E. Huff was the phantom caller of Ed Smiley. Some 250 attended this brilliant affair.

ATTY ROBERT STONE, Topeka, was the able toastmaster. He has represented the K. D. G. A. for many years and sketched the battles the organization has won, even including the martyrdom moral victory when Sec'y Smiley cooled his heels behind heavy gray stone walls,—taking the "rap" for the industry.

Toastmaster Stone struck a forceful blow at governmental interference with private business in sketching invasion of the bureaucrats.

Tap dancers and vocal soloists entertained at this point. Davey Davidson followed with a clever battery of "Parody" skits to the accompaniment of his "talking" banjo.

LACEY SIMPSON, who it is hoped will be the next Governor of Kansas, and C. C. Isely, the "people's" choice for Senator, were, in addition to other celebrities, at the speakers' table, introduced to the banqueters.

FRANK THEIS, Kansas City, retiring president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, Com'iteman on "Agriculture" of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Vice-president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and director of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, speaker of the evening, selected "Political Influence on Values and Commercial Movement of Wheat" as his subject. He was given a great reception both before and after his talk.

The grain trade has felt the sting of governmental interference more than any one else, though other industries have suffered also. Our Congressmen go to Washington with the idea that they must pass laws—and you know the result . . .

Every Congressman is playing for the huge farmer vote. They do what some one tells them and have no regard as to whether their action really helps or hinders.

We had the experience before us to know that the so-called farm relief program would not help in the failure of the Canadian Wheat Pool, the British Rubber monopoly, Brazilian Coffee Pool, etc.

He quoted from Herbert Hoover's statements of 20 years ago, in which it was pointed out that enormous unsalable surpluses invariably accompany price fixing efforts.

At one time the Stabilization Corp. held 329 million bushels of wheat just as Hoover pointed out would happen two decades before.

"To Hell with the Farm Board" was the way a sign read on a wagonload of wheat that a Bucklin (Kan.) farmer tried to market some time ago. He couldn't get more than 25c a bushel so he had a sign painted and drove down the main street dumping his wheat in the street.

Mr. Theis related the efforts of Chairman Legge to deal with the Italian government's representatives in the disposition of 25 million bushels of wheat and explained how the credulous Farm Board was used by the Italian government to beat down world wheat prices. The Italians eventually swapped wheat with Russia for their manufactured products.

He recited how the Farm Board failed to merchandise another large parcel of wheat and, failing as usual, gave it away to exporters at from 15c-18c a bushel under replacement costs.

The Brazilian trade was exposed to the bone and it was shown how the Farm Board traded its grain at a net price of 10c a bushel at Kansas City, deducting rail and storage charges. Other ridiculous credit sales were also related, including the Chinese deal in which "script," then worth 20c on the dollar, was taken at par. The Chinese sold 200,000 bushels of this wheat to Russia for cash to buy munitions and, being again in the market, will probably buy elsewhere.

The Red Cross wheat gift was explained. It will take 18 million bushels to pay for the conversion and rail haul out of the 40 million.

The half billion dollars given the Farm

Board has done more harm to the farmer's market than we can overcome in several decades, he showed in giving a comprehensive outline of the futile stabilization and costly marketing tactics employed.

He explained the proposed measure to give the Farm Board an additional \$100,000,000 to finance further credit sales to foreign countries and showed how foreign markets would again be a negligible quantity on this coming crop.

The situation in the wool and mohair industry was related, which is more troublesome than the arising complex problems thrust on the grain handling industry to work out of as best they can. The wool handlers have no futures market to protect themselves in.

The formation of the "Grain Com'ite on National Affairs" and the splendid work of Everett Saunders, former sec'y to Pres. Coolidge, was outlined to let the Kansans know that an effort in behalf of the producers and the grain handlers was being made.

Short selling restrictions and regulatory measures now pending in Congress were explained, it appearing that Congressional ignorance may ultimately increase the spread in the now narrow handling margin on grain if the U. S. D. A. is given further authority to regulate the grain markets. It is not improbable that 25c a bushel margin would be necessary if they pass pending measures.

If Congress would make an honest effort to balance the budget, and pare expenses and bureaucracy to the bone and adjourn, that would be the greatest thing that could be done. But instead they blunder along and further complicate international trade relations to such an extent that today 36 countries have raised their tariffs against our wheat and flour, he pointed out in sketching the growing difficulty in doing an exporting business because of these new tariffs, increased tariffs and the quota system. We're in a most serious tangle of international economics and every step taken by Congress seems to further impair the interests of our producers.

Our politicians have started something that will be hard to finish, he said in outlining resentful measures abroad to squeeze the U. S. out of the international trade picture entirely. The Hawley-Smoot tariff, the Agricultural Marketing Act, and other glaring blunders being continually made by Congress and their resultant ill-effects perpetrated upon our producers is the dismal outlook which Congressmen are going to have to explain when they get back home this summer.

But our politicians are powerless in Washington, because the bureaucrats wield such powerful influence. They grow and grab more appropriations right along. The only way to stifle them is to close our pocket-books to them!

The Farm Board, I think, is in the process of liquidation now, because the money is running out. That's the only way they can be blotted out of the picture!

Grain Exchanges have never blocked true co-operatives. They have fostered it time and again. He sketched the submersion of co-operatives under the Farm Board monopoly and cited that the Farmers National was chartered under the laws of Delaware, the only state that does not recognize co-operative marketing.

Of the \$690,000 subscribed to this \$10,000,000 concern only 10% was paid in cash. They have declared \$2,000,000 in stock dividends by manipulation. The act has not been followed and a scandal worse than any heretofore will be the only result.

Friday Morning Session

DAVEY DAVIDSON led the community singing before Pres. Dean called the third business session to order on the roof of the Kansan Hotel following a tour of the city the previous two hours given the delegates. Pres. Dean ridiculed the attitude of Kansas politicians for leaving scandalous charges of yesterday unchallenged.

C. C. ISELY, Dodge City, candidate for U. S. Senator, opened the meeting with a tirade against the blunders our politicians have and are continually making. He showed how the complex international situation was robbing the U. S. of its foreign export markets for grains.

His presentation brought out a motion to wire Hoover and the Kansas Senators to oppose further appropriations for the Farm Board.

[Concluded on page 502]

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Julesburg, Colo., May 14.—Wheat is no good here.—L. E. Wise.

Baltimore, Md., May 21.—Growing wheat in Pennsylvania and Maryland is reported to be in fine condition.—R. C. N.

Petersburg, Ind., May 20.—Cut worms in Pike County are more numerous than in previous years and some damage has been reported. Many farmers are delaying planting corn because of the pest.—W. B. C.

Tribune, Kan., May 12.—Some summer fallowing will be done in this county; most of the ground will be put to corn or row crop of some kind. A large percentage of fall wheat was winter killed or blown out. Planting is getting under way since we have received considerable moisture.—John Meyers.

Springfield, Ill., May 18.—Oats and winter wheat improved in the north due to adequate soil moisture from showers of the previous week combined with a few warm days. It is dry in the lower Illinois drainage area and more rain is needed generally in southern counties where local deterioration of wheat occurred and there is some reports of fly damage. Early planted corn is coming up to good stands in most southern areas; over half planted north.—W. F. Feldwish, meteorologist, Temporarily in Charge, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., May 21.—Reports from central Illinois wheat fields regarding present and prospective damage from the pest, Hessian fly, are becoming more general each day. Some fields are infested more than others. It is likely that in the next two weeks this will prove a feature in this year's farming program. We know of some fields already that will be plowed up and planted to corn and beans. March freezes, too, did not help the wheat plant any. Oats fields are holding their own pretty well.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Columbus, O., May 12.—The condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 92%, which is higher than that of any other important wheat state. The present condition of 92% indicates a production of 31,939,000 bus. compared with the large 1931 crop of 50,534,000 bus. and the five-year average (1924-1928) of 26,951,000 bus. Favorable weather brot wheat thru the winter in fine condition, resulting in only 1.0% abandonment, leaving 1,558,000 acres for harvest. Rye condition on 56,000 acres remaining for harvest, is reported at 91%, indicating a crop of 784,000 bus. compared with the five-year average of 556,000 bus.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Station co-operating.

Barley Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Chicago	325,000	324,000	89,000	906,000
Denver	9,600	78,400	4,800	1,600
Duluth	102,073	68,411	144,912	253,691
Ft. William	179,884	317,587	331,438	2,658,848
Ft. Worth	25,600	12,800	4,800	118,400
Houston .....	.....	10,500	47,142	.....
Hutchinson	10,000	18,750	.....	.....
Kansas City	52,800	44,800	43,200	73,600
Los Angeles	102,400	251,200	.....	.....
Louisville	4,000	4,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	511,290	631,870	144,150	360,843
Minneapolis	702,290	909,030	723,560	1,213,350
New Orleans .....	.....	1,600	.....	3,200
New York .....	.....	416,900	6,000	388,000
Omaha	25,600	16,000	27,200	40,000
Peoria	354,200	274,800	49,000	47,600
Portland, Ore.	8,750	23,750	.....	.....
San Francisco	299,291	585,916	.....	758,373
Seattle	9,600	48,000	.....	.....
St. Joseph .....	.....	5,250	1,750	.....
St. Louis	134,400	145,600	3,200	70,400
Superior	6,195	30,313	.....	169,417
Toledo	19,200	4,800	2,420	.....
Wichita	2,600	27,300	5,200	19,500

Rye Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Boston	1,100	2,250	.....	.....
Chicago	60,000	45,000	22,000	403,000
Denver	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....
Duluth	129,069	13,743	4,029	672,000
Ft. William	320,868	289,576	1,062,037	94,732
Ft. Worth	1,500	.....	.....	3,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	80,718	.....
Houston	1,500	1,500	42,857	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	.....	1,500	.....
Kansas City	3,000	12,000	4,500	10,500
Louisville	10,500	15,000	7,500	15,000
Milwaukee	5,840	9,000	4,575	16,775
Minneapolis	185,780	297,510	178,320	361,320
New Orleans	1,500	4,500	.....	.....
New York	6,800	77,000	76,000	9,000
Omaha	4,200	15,400	5,600	15,400
Peoria	3,600	451,200	1,200	10,800
Philadelphia	4,098	1,543	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	1,450	.....	.....	.....
Seattle	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,500	1,500	.....	1,500
St. Louis	1,300	21,100	.....	10,400
Superior	78,553	6,931	.....	591,356
Toledo	12,000	.....	6,680	1,070

Sidney, O., May 14.—Growing wheat and oats seem to be in almost perfect condition thru this part of the country. Corn planting is half to two-thirds completed.—E. T. Custerborder & Co.

Woodburn, Ind., May 20.—Corn nearly all planted here. Oats are looking fair, also wheat. Smaller acreage of oats and corn this year account of 1,200 acres of sugar beets being planted again. Needing rain very badly, also warm weather; had three frosts this week.—Woodburn Equity Exchange, by J. E. Augsburg.

Oklahoma, May 16.—Good rains occurred on Apr. 6 in central, southwest, west and northwest sections—at some points it was the best received during the past two months. Oats and barley are making good growth. Corn planting is completed, except in the northwest, and stands are generally good, some early planted corn is being cultivated. First stand of alfalfa hay is mostly poor and light. The opinion of well informed grain men is that winter wheat generally thruout Oklahoma is in fair to good condition, and the recent heavy rains over the entire wheat belt amounting to 1½ to 2 inches will materially aid the crop.—A. MacKenzie, vice-pres. and freight traffic mgr., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 18.—For the most part, the weather was favorable for crop growth and farm work during the past week, although warmer weather would be better for corn germination and growth; and in many localities further moderate rains would be beneficial, owing to the increasing demands of growing vegetation for moisture. The week, on the whole, was very favorable for wheat, which made good to excellent advance. This crop is jointing in the north and is showing heads in southern and some central areas. Reports on oats continue favorable. Corn planting has begun to the northern boundary of the State, and a very few scattered fields are reported up in the north; while there was some cultivation of early planted corn in the central and southern districts.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 11.—Missouri wheat is 77% normal against 95% last May. The mild winter was favorable to wheat up to the end of February, but during March many hard freezes occurred, resulting in 7½% of the seeded acreage being lost. Wheat condition in northwest counties is 67% normal, but in balance of state it has a narrow range from 75 to 80%. Rye acreage is 16,000 against 28,000 last year. A large proportion of the seeded rye has been used for pasturage, condition 79%, against 90% a year ago. Oats seeding was held up by March weather and completed in early April, condition 79%, compared to 90% last May. More rain is needed in southern two-thirds of the state to give oats the May growth needed for good yields. Corn planting was slowed up by cool weather in April, as only 17% of the acreage was planted compared to 22% May 1 last year. The sea-

son is 10 days late in corn planting.—E. A. Logan, U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Jewell Mayes, Mo. State Board of Ag.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 18.—Almost ideal weather conditions the past week have greatly aided the development of the Northwest grain crops. In districts where seeding had been delayed by too much moisture and cold weather, several warm dry days enabled farmers to make rapid progress toward the completion of wheat and coarse grain seeding. Over most of the territory wheat, barley, and oats are already above the ground and have made splendid progress. In southern Minnesota and South Dakota wheat shows an excellent stand, good color, and is from four to six inches high. Unusually good soil and moisture conditions have tended to increase the corn acreage and planting is general. The flax acreage will apparently vary greatly with local conditions. A very small acreage has been sown in Minnesota and South Dakota, but in certain northern districts, the lateness of the season for wheat will stimulate increased seeding of flax. However, from present indications, the total flax acreage in the Northwest will show a decided decrease. Present prospects are favorable for winter wheat and rye. Since the warm weather of last week, a few reports have reached us that grasshoppers are hatching in various parts of South Dakota. The seriousness of

Oats Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Boston	24,500	24,000	.....	.....
Chicago	1,856,000	1,128,000	2,155,000	3,088,000
Cincinnati	236,000	402,000	188,000	380,000
Denver	22,000	54,000	4,000	22,000
Duluth	2,559	33,495	228,581	302,324
Ft. William	104,234	2,074,571	1,986,179	3,255,180
Ft. Worth	246,000	80,000	194,000	82,000
Houston	124,500	52,000	81,415	.....
Indianapolis	1,208,000	910,000	1,094,000	864,000
Kansas City	104,000	418,000	116,000	226,000
Los Angeles	10,000	34,000	.....	.....
Louisville	324,000	560,000	238,000	622,000
Milwaukee	275,880	514,925	318,000	1,353,750
Minneapolis	359,550	771,290	870,700	1,003,590
New Orleans	62,000	100,944	49,176	34,312
New York	121,000	138,600	2,000	2,000
Omaha	64,000	202,000	172,000	318,000
Peoria	187,200	300,600	342,000	548,250
Philadelphia	52,442	52,350	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	17,100	49,400	6,126	30,143
San Francisco	18,750	22,500	.....	.....
Seattle	8,000	44,000	.....	.....
St. Joseph	224,000	336,000	148,000	102,000
St. Louis	278,400	1,975,200	334,675	2,139,400
Superior	10,038	13,438	36,800	190,256
Toledo	625,935	915,995	476,265	546,755
Wichita	4,500	3,000	1,500	3,000

Corn Movement in April

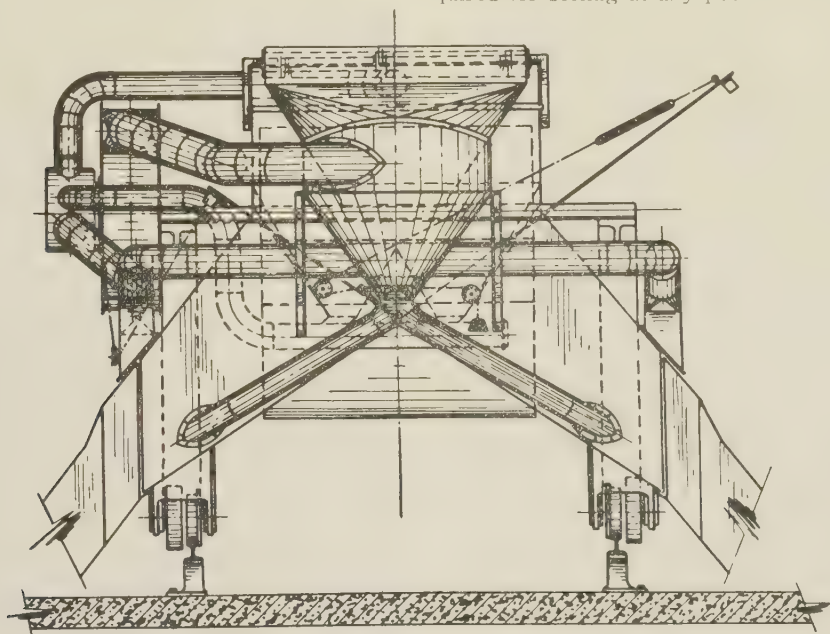
Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Chicago	3,903,000	4,675,000	2,820,000	3,523,000
Cincinnati	157,500	361,500	99,000	348,000
Denver	68,600	268,800	117,600	35,000
Duluth	2,787	41,365	20,358	477,000
Ft. William .....	.....	.....	11,284	.....
Ft. Worth	327,000	181,500	28,500	15,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	18,515	.....
Houston	90,000	97,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	58,750	140,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,437,000	2,086,000	1,126,500	1,807,000
Kansas City	612,000	3,190,500	199,500	2,512,500
Los Angeles	430,500	409,500	.....	.....
Louisville	235,500	528,000	228,000	399,000
Milwaukee	354,620	636,400	261,250	621,210
Minneapolis	335,680	464,240	168,550	267,410
New Orleans	166,217	50,879	26,533	65,412
New York	69,000	78,000	3,000	.....
Omaha	246,400	1,341,200	165,200	1,871,800
Peoria	1,077,800	830,300	348,300	519,250
Philadelphia	15,046	16,379	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	62,400	110,400	.....	.....
San Francisco	23,107	21,429	.....	.....
Seattle	34,500	115,500	.....	.....
St. Joseph	504,000	1,186,000	304,500	1,252,500
St. Louis	974,400	2,332,400	291,400	1,635,200
Superior	6,178	44,818	.....	153,000
Toledo	200,000	71,250	166,325	10,940
Wichita	10,400	159,900	3,900	78,000

this menace will depend very largely on weather conditions the next month. Although there is as usual some variation in crop prospects in different localities, we consider the general situation at this time as most favorable.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 10.—The condition of Oklahoma wheat on May 1 was 70% of normal, compared with 74% a month ago. The indicated yield is 10.5 bus. per acre, compared with 17 bus. last year. The acreage planted in the fall of 1931 was 4,015,000, of which approximately 401,000 acres, or 10%, will be abandoned.—U. C. Dept. of Ag.

Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, while at Schenectady, N. Y., May 13 delivered an able address over radio station WGY of the General Electric Co. on the folly of advancing \$100,000,000 of reconstruction funds to give away wheat to foreign.



End Elevation of Collector for Tripper Dust
[See outside front cover page.]

Collection of Tripper Dust

Altho recent improvements have made possible the collection of dust from fixed grain handling equipment such as the discharge from elevator heads there remained the problem of collecting the dust from traveling trippers.

The fact that it was desirable to return the dust and light grain to the stream made it possible to design a dust collector to move with the tripper, independently of the house dust collecting system.

The new and unique device for this purpose consists of fan, cyclone with filter sections at top, suction heads and piping, completely self-contained and attached directly to the tripper.

Power to operate is taken directly off the conveyor belt, obviating the necessity for a separate motor and aiding to make the equipment automatic, no manual labor being required for setting at any position.

Dust leaves the grain stream to pollute the atmosphere at every point of grain discharge, and for complete protection suction heads have been attached at all points of grain discharge. Grain going down into a bin displaces dust-laden air, and right between the bin and tripper is a head having suction produced by the fan to pick up the dust. The fan discharges this air to a centrifugal separator which separates the heavier dust particles, the lighter particles of dust being separated when the air passes thru the filters, the purified air being returned to the inside atmosphere.

Weighmasters who are interested in returning to the shipper the full weight of the grain loaded by him and unloaded at a terminal will be pleased to learn that with this improvement there is returned to the grain from which it is taken all of the dust and solid particles so that no shrinkage of weight can occur.

Chaff and broken pieces of grain tail over the pulley of trippers not equipped with this collector and are carried out to the end of the conveyor belt, at which point they are discharged to form a heap on the floor. The draft produced by the movement of the belt in many cases carries the lighter particles of this dust and chaff back a distance of 25 to 30 feet on the floor under the belt return. With this improved dust collector all this material is picked up by a suction head directly beneath the tripper pulley.

Valves and fittings are arranged so that operation of the tripper spout gates automatically produces the suction on the same spout in which the grain is flowing and returns the dust to the identical spout.

This successful device has been developed and placed on the market by the Day Company. See outside front cover page for illustration.

LOADING grain into a box car recently used for transporting tankage or fertilizer has never been known to improve the quality of the grain shipped. No railroad would intentionally tender box cars saturated with oil or foul odors of any kind for the shipment of flour or grain, because the use of such cars will invariably result in damage to the product shipped and cause the shipper no end of trouble and annoyance in trying to collect for his loss. The alert shipper knows he is entitled to cars fit for transporting his freight and will always refuse to load cars not suitable to his purpose.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	May 11	May 12	May 13	May 14	May 15	May 16	May 17	May 18	May 19	May 20	May 21	May 22
Chicago	57 3/4	56 1/2	56 1/4	55 3/4	57	57 1/2	56 3/4	57 1/2	58 3/4	59 3/4	61 1/4	59 3/4
*Winnipeg	56 3/4	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	55	55 1/2	55 3/4	56	56 1/2	56 1/2
*Liverpool	60 3/4	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	60 3/4	60 3/4	60 3/4	60 3/4	60 3/4	61	60 3/4
Kansas City	51 1/2	50	50 1/4	49 1/2	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52	53 1/2	54 3/4	56 1/4	54 3/4
Minneapolis	61 3/4	60 3/4	60 1/4	59 3/4	60 3/4	60 3/4	61 3/4	60 3/4	60 3/4	62 3/4	63 3/4	64 3/4
Duluth, durum	56	54 3/4	54 1/4	53 3/4	54 3/4	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	57 3/4	58	60 3/4
Omaha	49 3/4	48 3/4	48 1/4	47 3/4	49	49 3/4	50	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 3/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
St. Louis	55 1/2	54 3/4	54 3/4	53 3/4	55 3/4	56 1/2	55 3/4	56	57	57 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4
Milwaukee	57 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	55 3/4	57	57 3/4	57	57	58 3/4	59 3/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
	Corn											
Chicago	33	32 1/2	32 3/4	32	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	33	33 1/4	32 3/4
Kansas City	33 1/2	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 3/4	34	34 3/4	34 3/4
Omaha	30 1/2	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	30	30 3/4	31 1/4
St. Louis	33 1/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	31 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	33	33	33 3/4	33 3/4
Milwaukee	33	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2	33	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4
	Oats											
Chicago	23 1/2	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2	23	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	23 1/2	22 3/4
Winnipeg	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	34 3/4	35 3/4	36 3/4	36	36 3/4
Minneapolis	22	21 1/4	21 1/4	20 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Milwaukee	23 1/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2	23	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
	Rye											
Chicago	41 3/4	40 1/2	40	39 1/4	40 3/4	39 3/4	38 3/4	39 1/4	40 3/4	41	41 3/4	39 3/4
Minneapolis	37 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	35 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	36 3/4	37	37 3/4	35 3/4
Winnipeg	44 3/4	42 3/4	42	41 1/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4
Duluth	40	39	38 3/4	38	38 3/4	39	37 3/4	38 1/2	39	39 3/4	40 1/4	38 1/2
	Barley											
Minneapolis	33	31 3/4	31 1/2	30 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	32 1/2	33	33 3/4	32 3/4
Winnipeg	40 3/4	40	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 3/4	40	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Wheat Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Boston	382,875	551,378	570,813	2,242,000
Chicago	856,000	2,167,000	2,053,000	2,242,000
Cincinnati	188,800	300,800	291,200	291,200
Denver	68,600	268,809	117,600	35,000
Duluth	512,190	2,606,441	653,058	3,751,232
Ft. William	5,924,863	7,629,533	5,714,739	11,410,278
Ft. Worth	313,600	322,000	1,600,200	352,800
Galveston .....	.....	.....	2,949,473	252,000
Houston	39,000	48,000	98,000	40,000
Hutchinson	1,358,000	951,750	.....	.....
Indianapolis	283,000	169,000	204,000	283,000
Kansas City	4,976,000	4,828,800	3,765,390	2,468,005
Los Angeles	302,400	403,200	.....	.....
Louisville	321,000	210,000	72,000	52,500
Milwaukee	231,620	172,480	57,350	137,350
Minneapolis	2,449,950	4,653,540	1,528,610	2,869,410
New Orleans	120,400	.....	894,436	300,669
New York	2,134,300	3,926,500	5,374,000	4,640,000
Omaha	627,200	3,582,400	2,749,600	2,360,400
Peoria	130,800	98,400	195,600	78,000
Philadelphia	476,279	259,122	293,804	467,180
Portland, Ore.	777,200	1,141,150	810,250	396,679
San Francisco	284,300	264,100	.....	.....
Seattle	421,400	971,600	.....	.....
St. Joseph	456,000	301,000	436,000	987,000
St. Louis	1,926,000	1,982,600	1,362,200	1,471,400
Superior	612,248	1,984,075	468,964	2,814,550
Toledo	708,740	904,715	174,885	694,755
Wichita	798,000	453,000	799,500	1,155,000

Texas Dealers Denounce Truck Competition

Truckers competition with country grain shippers was one of the most pressing problems discussed before the two day convention of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at the Worth Hotel, Fort Worth, May 16-17. Example after example was quoted by country dealers of loss of business thru drivers filling their trucks with merchandise at the end of a haul in order to get a return load, even if it were necessary, as it often was, to peddle the grain along the way.

High telephone and rail rates likewise came in for discussion, the dealers feeling that the utilities and railroads should write down on their books the present inventory value of their equipment, seeking to earn a fair return on the reduced value, rather than on the actual capital invested.

Monday Morning Session

The first session was called to order in the Blue Room of the hotel by Pres. A. V. Nelson, Claude, at 10 a. m. Monday.

Invocation was offered by Dr. L. D. Anderson, Pastor, First Christian Church, Fort Worth.

H. C. BURKE, JR., vice-pres. of the Fort Worth Ass'n of Commerce, gave delegates a warm welcome to the city and pointed out some of its points of advantage.

W. P. BOMAR, pres. Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, welcomed the delegates for the exchange, and invited them to take advantage of its hospitality and facilities.

J. C. HUNT, Wichita Falls, responded for the ass'n, reminiscing briefly on the development of the grain business in Texas, experiences in previous depressions, the importance of being able to look at the tail end of a wagon load of grain moving to a competitor's elevator, expenses of government, and what the ass'n has done to eliminate the need for arbitration cases.

PRES. NELSON made his annual address, saying:

PRES. NELSON'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Need for a change from present political practices is a pressing problem today. It should begin in Washington, the more than likely our Congressmen and bureaucratic employees will be among the last to accept such reform. Washington seems to think that when it runs out of money and taxes become confiscatory, it is good sense to spend more money. If we ran our businesses similarly how long would we be able to stay on good terms with our bankers?

Probably we are to blame, for we have failed to examine the character of our politicians before placing them in legislative chairs.

Some say this is the worst depression that has ever occurred. It doesn't seem much worse to me than many others. In Nebraska in 1896 I bought corn, shucked, for 10 cents a bu. Oats were also low. Wheat was higher, but wheat was not raised then as it now. The west had not been developed.

Some think our bankers are to blame for present conditions. Perhaps the big banks are to blame for making such extensive loans to foreign countries and selling the poor securities in this country.

In two years brokers loans on the New York Stock Exchange alone increased \$5,000,000,000, enough to build an express highway, 100 ft. wide, from New York to San Francisco, and another from Chicago to Mexico City. With wages at \$6 a day it represents 600,000,000 days of man power, all credit borrowed by brokers on behalf of speculators and used to inflate the daily stock quotations.

In Pharaoh's time it took 100,000 men 20 years to build a pyramid. On completion the pyramid was a frozen asset. People could not live in it. No one wanted to buy it. There was no possibility of a reasonable return on the investment.

Perhaps in the same lexicon belongs our loans to Europe. Since the Armistice was signed we have loaned Europe about \$25,000,000,000. Now Europe cannot pay.

Correction of these evils properly begins in Washington, but it probably shan't. We have sent to our legislative halls the most incompetent lot of cattle that has ever been herded together, and given them all the power in the world. We give them authority to straighten things out and they muss things up.

We give them directions to reduce the expense of government and they increase it without shame. We tell them to economize on appropriations and they appropriate \$2,000,000,000 more than is available. We ask them to be sane, and they go crazy. We elect them as democrats and they go republican or bolshevik.

We hire a very expensive, high-powered preacher to pray for them at the opening of each session, beseeching for them the guidance of heaven. And they raise hell. I believe it would be a good thing for the country if they would go there and never return.

The Farm Board is a bright example of what we can expect from politicians. It is time we got some statesmen. The sinking of the Maine was the torch that lighted the war in Cuba. "Remember the Maine" was the battle cry that roused the fight in thousands of hearts. Next time a piece of fool legislation is offered by our politicians it will be well for us all to "Remember the Farm Board."

TREAS. G. E. BLEWETT, Fort Worth, read his annual financial statement. It showed an increase of 14 in the membership. A reduction in receipts was occasioned by a reduction of dues and membership fees at the last annual meeting. But this was offset by employment of a part time sec'y, and a general reduction in expenses so that the financial condition of the ass'n has improved over last year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER

Membership last annual report.....	125
Admitted during past year.....	30
Total	155
Applications rejected	2
Resigned during the past year.....	8
Dropped account non pay't dues.....	8
Total lost	16
Present membership	139
RECEIPTS	
Cash on hand June 1, 1931.....	\$2,105.21
From dues	2,065.00
Refund from Telephone Co.....	3.82
Interest on savings account.....	70.60
Total Receipts During Year.....	\$4,244.63

DISBURSEMENTS

Secretary's salary	\$1,100.00
Traveling expenses	298.56
Postage	167.13
Telegrams and telephones.....	21.52
Supplies (stationery)	114.95
Taxes	62.43
Misc.	103.89

Total Expenditures Past Year.....	\$1,868.53
Cash in savings accounts... ..	\$2,000.00
Cash in checking account.. ..	376.10

Cash balance on hand 5/15/32.....	\$2,376.10
Total receipts \$2,139.42 vs. \$3,223.79 year before.	

Total expenses \$1,868.53 vs. \$3,794.41 year before.	
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Decline in receipts occasioned by reduction in dues and membership fees which were reduced last annual meeting to \$15.00 per annum vs. \$25.00, while membership fee of \$10.00 was waived entirely. Had our dues and fees been the same as formerly we would have collected a total of \$3,849.42.

OAT GRADES

Whether or not the oat grades should be raised to include extra qualities, and heavy weights, that premiums might be demanded accordingly, came up for discussion.

The proposal, as reported by Chief Inspector Shanlen of San Antonio, who has been in correspondence with the Department of Agriculture, would include 36 lb. and 34 lb. oats as "Extra Heavy." He advised the grain dealers to leave the oat grades alone for the present, as test weights of oats raised in Texas vary widely in each community from

year to year, and the proposed change would possibly work against Texas oats as much as for them.

R. L. COLE, Krum, moved that the ass'n take no action regarding the proposed change. The move was seconded and carried.

SECY BLEWETT read his annual report covering the activities of the ass'n, saying:

Sec'y Blewett's Report

It is not my desire or intent to dominate the ass'n, control its policies or dictate its destiny. Hence, I have striven to observe your mandates and follow your wishes. With this in mind I have often appealed to you for instructions and guidance, but I regret to say these appeals have often met with scant response. I have been compelled to follow my best judgment in matters of great import, but I sincerely hope that in the future you will lend me greater cooperation for as the chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so too is your ass'n just so strong and influential as the support and cooperation of its members.

No corporation can be successful without the interest of its stockholders. So it behooves you, one and all, to give to your ass'n in just such manner as you expect to receive. Support your officers and directors by making every effort to strengthen your ass'n. In union there is strength, power and ability to accomplish those things which individually or singly would be impossible.

While our year's efforts reflect some degree of credit, still I sincerely regret that better results are not shown. When I consider the extremely trying times of the past year, it is gratifying to see that we have done so well.

All correspondence has been answered promptly, except for a few days when I was away from the office on a brief vacation. Contact has been kept with various sources in which we have sought to promulgate the best interests of our ass'n. This has involved many telegrams and numerous letters to such men as: President Hoover; various U. S. senators and Congressmen; Sec'y McGinty of the I. C. C.; Chairman of various congressional committees; Gov. Sterling and State senators and representatives. These telegrams have been followed by letters detailing our positions and clarifying arguments. Just what good this work has done is difficult to say, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have at least tried to remedy the conditions facing us.

On numerous occasions I have called your attention to bills and measures pending before Congress, which would affect our business and requested that you wire and write our senators and congressmen regarding these bills. I hope that you complied with my requests, for it is quite possible that they would give more attention to a number of requests than otherwise. And let me beseech you in the future to follow these requests, for we must fight or else suffer complete annihilation.

Traffic: Closer attention has been paid to traffic matters. Realizing that our ass'n serves various interests, it has been difficult for me to maintain a position of impartiality in freight rates, rules and transit privileges. For this reason it has been necessary for me at times to remain indifferent, otherwise I would have jeopardized one section of our state against the other.

Thru affiliation with the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange it has been possible for me to furnish you with rate matters of importance, and thru co-operation with Traffic Commissioner D. R. Simpson, Mr. Byars of the Fort Worth Freight Bureau and Mr. Leflingwell of the Texas Industrial Traffic League, it has been possible for us to combat problems that would have been most unfavorable had we not won our battles. You will probably recall that the Oklahoma Corporation Commission sought to compel the I. C. C. to discontinue the refund on shelling in transit. We were able to have this set aside, saving thousands of dollars for our farmers, and country shippers, and permitting the exporting of milo, kafir and corn that was shelled in transit.

The ass'n has been most ably represented at all rate meetings, such as Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City and this past week, Kansas City, where our interests were involved, by R. T. Dorsey. The expense of these trips have been borne by the treasury without extra assessments and it is my intention to continue such work as long as we can accomplish some degree of good. Traffic matters are of vital importance and deserve the careful attention of our members.

Collections: It has given me much pleasure to have assisted some of the members in collecting account sales from non-members,

and while I was tendered a fee for this work, declined to accept anything feeling that this a part of duty.

It is gratifying that we didn't have a single arbitration case filed the past year, which is most unusual. I did, however, settle a few disputes that were referred to me for adjustment.

Cooperation: I have felt keen disappointment at failure to secure more co-operation in obtaining new members. Except for three, your sec'y secured all of the new ones. You must know there are several hundred substantial and responsible concerns in Texas engaged in this business, that should and would be members if you just took time to invite them.

Let us one and all solemnly declare to devote more time, effort and thought to the welfare of our ass'n in the coming year, that we may accomplish tasks that will better our conditions.

PRES. NELSON appointed the following com'ites:

RESOLUTIONS: J. N. Beasley, Amarillo, chairman; J. C. Hunt, Wichita Falls, and R. L. Cole, Krum.

NOMINATING: J. V. Neuhaus, Houston, chairman; W. L. Newsome, Fort Worth; R. E. Wendland, Temple; Harry Kearns, Amarillo, and W. H. Killingsworth, San Antonio.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRES. NELSON opened the second session at 2 p. m. Monday.

Truck competition was taken up in a round table discussion, many taking part. Trucks have caused a great deal of trouble to Texas grain dealers.

AS THE COUNTRY SHIPPER LOOKS AT TRUCKS

R. L. COLE, Krum: Few truck men get reasonable prices for their labor and equipment. Economically, they are unsound, otherwise they might be justified. In spite of this their peddling of commodities to farmers usually ends in higher cost to the farmer than if he buys from his regular dealer.

It is reported that 50% of the field seeds in our territory was this year sold by truck drivers, going from farm yard to farm yard. Prices offered were often lower than at the regular dealers, but the seed was untagged and untested. Quality and germination was naturally questionable. Further, such seed is likely to contain unknown weed seeds that may quickly infest a farm.

One answer is for the railroads to cut their short haul rates, meeting the truck competition. Trucks cannot compete on long haul business, nor would they be able to do so if the railroads had reasonable short haul rates. An example of this is in the oil business.

When the major oil companies took to transporting oil by truck over short distances the railroads reduced rates, in certain sec-

tions, cutting them in half. In many cases they have been able to recover their former volume.

Country shippers have to be responsible for their contracts. Truck men are not. They drift from section to section, here today and they may never come back. Some means should be found for making them responsible if farmers must deal with them.

Mills, using trucks for shipping flour, have added to their problems. Transit on wheat used in making such flour means nothing, its value is lost.

F. B. MOORE, Hamlin: We are experiencing plenty of competition from trucks. Unless something is done about it soon I'm afraid we shall have to go into the trucking business in self defense.

R. T. WENDLAND, Temple: We are right on the line between consuming and shipping territory, and have lost a great deal of trade to trucks that go to the farmers in the shipping territory, or come to our elevator, load up with a variety of grain and drive into the consuming territory to peddle it.

In some cases it is economical to use the trucks, not for the lower rates alone, but for handling small quantities, saving farmers and merchants the cost of carrying heavy inventories.

Undoubtedly if the railroads would reduce their short haul mileage rates, and reduce their minimum load requirements they could recapture a great deal of the business they have lost to trucks.

THE GRAIN BUYERS' VIEWPOINT

W. W. MANNING, Fort Worth: Until recently the carriers have not realized the gravity of trucking competition. Now that tonnage has been lost they are anxious to get it back and will listen eagerly for suggestions, that they would have spurned a year ago.

Reductions in rates are obviously necessary if the railroads are to revive business. This would undoubtedly involve some changes in transit privileges and in and out rates.

Now that the Western Grain Rate Case has been re-opened for hearings, excellent opportunity is offered grain dealers to make their suggestions where they will be heard and considered.

W. B. CHAMBERS, Sanger: Trucks are affecting many classes of trade in our community, bringing up sugar from the south for sale to the grocery stores; and lumber, purchased from small saw mills in east Texas, which they are able to sell to consumers at \$1.50 per 1,000 ft. under the local lumber companies.

A. P. HUGHSTON, Plano: Grain dealers and distributors at both ends of the line

are often cut out by trucks. When grain is purchased direct from the surplus producing farmer, and sold direct to the consumer, how much profit can a man with an elevator make on it? This applies on short haul traffic. The railroads have tried to operate on too high a schedule of costs, and must reduce the rates to meet this new competition.

Unquestionably it is unjust for the legislature to permit trucks and buses to utilize public highways without bearing a fair share of the burden of building and maintaining them. They should be taxed so they would have to make their rates competitive with the railroads, and we should implore the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Texas Railway Commission to reduce the rail rates so that competitive rates could be maintained.

J. N. BEASLEY, Amarillo: The great state of Texas owes her development to the railroads, who have had the courage to extend lines across virgin prairie in the hope that it would blossom into production of commodities they could carry.

The railroads have many problems with which the trucks are not annoyed. Hemmed in by the Interstate Commerce Commission setting rates on one side, by labor unions setting wage scales and hours of labor on another, by excessive local and state taxes on a third, how much of a chance do they stand in fighting trucks, unless legislation is enacted which will make the trucks carry a just share of the burden. Trucks should suffer equal limitations and taxes.

J. D. KEYES, Waxahachie: Railroad equipment has grown too large, requiring shipment of too large quantities of commodities at one time. Under present conditions, when buyers are holding down inventories, they seek to buy in small quantities. If railroad equipment were reduced in size it would probably help materially both grain dealers and railroads.

MR. BELCHER, El Paso: Our business was so seriously affected by the trucks that we were forced to enter the trucking business. Present conditions have had much to do with favoring truck business. I am convinced they are here to stay, for they are another form of transportation that has its rightful place. But they should be subject to regulation and a just burden of tax expense.

HOW THE SEED DEALER LOOKS AT TRUCKS

ROBERT NICHOLSON, Dallas: In many communities trucks have become traveling seed houses. Seed houses have to fit themselves into the trucking program if they wish to continue business.

S. E. CONE, Lubbock: The seed inspection division of the Texas Department of Agriculture, seeking to prevent transgressions of the seed law by truckers selling untagged, untested seed direct to farmers, has asked all such cases be reported. This being a common practice of truckers handling seed it can be combated to some extent by reporting violations.

TRANSPORTATION FOR FARM REPRESENTATIVES

The railroads themselves are not altogether without sin. One of the things I should like to know is how certain representatives of the Farm Board and its subsidiaries are able to attend meetings in our section of the country, riding on free railroad passes? Grain dealers are not granted such courtesies.

On motion from the delegates the truck problem was referred to a special com'ite, composed of E. G. Rall, Fort Worth; A. P. Hughston, Plano, and R. L. Cole, Krum, for formulation of the ass'n's attitude.



Director T. L. Hughston, Crowell; Sec'y G. E. Blewett, Ft. Worth; 1st V. P. E. C. Downman, Houston; 2nd V. P. R. E. Wendland, Temple; Director John Honaker, Farmersville.

TELEPHONE RATES TOO HIGH

MR. BEASLEY: Grain men of this country have struggled with high telephone rates for a long time. But we are up against a large corporation, a combination that we have been unable to beat.

I am not opposed to large combinations. Under certain conditions they are good. But when left unregulated they may also run wild, demanding excessive prices.

The condition will eventually right itself thru the law of supply and demand. From our office we now send 50 letters by air mail to one that we sent a short time ago. The telephone is reserved for emergencies.

It used to require 2½ bus. of wheat to pay for a telephone call from Amarillo to Fort Worth, when wheat was a dollar a bu. Now the same call requires 8 bus. Either the price of wheat must go up or the cost of telephone calls must come down. If our debts were payable in wheat we wouldn't be having all our present troubles. Unfortunately they are payable in gold.

E. B. DOGGETT, Dallas: Our government has attempted too many restoratives, trying to help out this class and that class. What we need in office are men worthy of their hire, men who can promulgate or eliminate laws as need arises, and guide us out of chaos. The grain trade has never been adequately represented, nor have the farmers of Texas. I think we should insist that our distinguished fellow grain man, Mr. J. N. Beasley, announce for election as Senator to succeed Morris Sheppard. This move was quickly seconded and passed by a rising vote in spite of Mr. Beasley's protests.

POWER RATES

C. L. LUDWIG, Groom: I found electric power rates so high that I could not afford them. Consequently I installed an oil engine.

GEO. C. KNAUR, Dennison: We seem to be in the clutches of utilities on power rates. If the cities were to put in their own power we could purchase it cheaper. Rates are not only high, but they are unequal, one man receiving a cheaper rate than another.

W. B. CHAMBERS, Sanger: More than 60% of the feed mills in our part of Texas have eliminated electric motors of 25 h.p. or over and replaced them with oil engines, tractor engines and other means of operating machinery. Eventually the problem of power rates will solve itself thru reduction in demand and the mills will be able to go back to motors.

T. L. HUGHSTON, Crowell: Power rates are too high but we use electricity because it is cheapest under our method of operating the elevator. We understand power is cheaper where the generating plants are municipally owned.

A DELEGATE: It cost us \$300 to replace a 25 h.p. motor on our hammer mill with a 4-cylinder automobile engine, but the engine has cost us less than \$5 in repairs during 18 months of operation and the original cost of motor and installation was paid for in the first 6 months of operation by the savings on our power bill.

FIRST CLASS POSTAGE RATES

MR. NEUHAUS: It seems like the increase to 3 cents on first-class postage is pretty steep. That is 50%.

MR. BLEWETT: We cannot help feeling opposed to the increase in first-class postal rates, when so much of the post office deficit is caused by the truckloads of mail that move out of Washington and all over the country on the franking privilege. I move we go on record as opposed to the increase. (The move was seconded and passed unanimously.)

SEED LAW HAS NO TEETH

MR. NICHOLSON: While the seed division of the Texas Department of Agriculture has expressed every desire to enforce the seed inspection law it is sadly hampered by lack of finances. Consequently it has not worked so effectively as it should.

MR. MANNING: The seed inspection law has materially helped to raise the standard of seeds planted in Texas, yet it seems that the present fees collected for inspections should be sufficient to raise the necessary funds.

It would help seed packers materially if the department would issue tags backed with cloth so that they could be attached to the bags in packing as they are run thru the sewing machine. The present method, using metal fasteners, is dangerous, especially if the sacks are later used to contain grain or feed for livestock. Cows will readily swallow the fastener. (A motion in favor of better tags was seconded and passed.)

MR. WENDLAND: Our seed law has no effective teeth. A severe penalty should punish infractions. The department could get around the inspection difficulties by having the feed control department draw samples and send them to the laboratory.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning.

ENTERTAINMENT AT FORT WORTH

Convention delegates were guests of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange at the Rivercrest Country Club Monday evening. Transportation was furnished by Exchange members.

At 6:30 p. m. an excellent barbecue was served in the ball room of the Club, it being too cool to set the tables on the lawns. When the sumptuous repast had been thoroughly enjoyed the floor was cleared away for the annual dance that continued far into the night.

Tuesday's Session

PRES. NELSON opened the third session at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

FRANK THEIS, Kansas City, addressed the dealers on legislation affecting the grain trade, discussing the Farm Board and its mistakes; the Grain Com'te on National Affairs; methods by which bills are passed; the Jones Bill. His talk is published elsewhere in this issue.

FREIGHT RATES

E. C. DOWNMAN, Houston: Just what constitutes the best and most equitable freight rates, rules and transit regulations is a question on which the most brilliant traffic minds have failed to agree.

To my mind the most equitable rate is one that yields the carrier a fair return based on volume of tonnage, and relation of the rate to the commodity value, a rate that will permit of a free flow of tonnage without unduly burdening either the shipper or the carrier.

Transit rules should be elastic enough to permit the mixing of various commodities without a penalizing additional charge. The rules should be uniform, with minor privileges to cover conditions affecting local conditions where needed.

Keeping major rules uniform would eliminate confusion, and permit application of tonnage without employment of a traffic expert, placing all dealers on an equal plane in trading this would be of inestimable value to mills and elevators using transit privileges, especially if routing were made more elastic. Unlimited transit on all commodities, with a small charge after the third stop, would further help both large and small dealers.

MR. HUGHSTON: Railroads have attempted to base their rates on the investment in equipment and real estate they have

made, seeking to earn returns on high valuations. Real estate, commodities, labor, are now worth only 25% of what they were in 1925-6-7. In justice to the public that uses the roads they should be appraised according to present day value and the rates reduced to fit such an appraisal. All have lost on the value of what we own. The railroads should be no exception.

Under present conditions there are no \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year men. Salaries paid by many roads are exorbitant.

MR. BLEWETT: Railroads are constantly running special passenger rates to compete with buses and private cars. It seems peculiar they cannot meet freight rate competition in the same way.

R. T. DORSEY, Fort Worth: During the past year I have had the pleasure of representing your ass'n at a number of freight rate hearings in which our members have been interested.

Recently the railroads succeeded in getting the Western Grain Rate Case re-opened for hearings to admit economic evidence favoring higher rate schedules. This has opened the way for admission of evidence of fair and unfair rates by the shippers.

The Fort Worth hearing will probably be held in September. Between now and September you will be able to help your ass'n in its battle to protect Texas shipping interests by collecting data on shipping situations that need correction. Every one of you are constantly encountering shipping problems that end up by costing more than just transportation figures. If you will note each, showing how the rate is unfair, and forward them to your sec'y we will be able to go into the Fort Worth hearing with a wealth of evidence that will leave an impression and protect the grain shippers of our state.

D. R. SIMPSON, traffic manager of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange: Proposals now being placed before the carriers at Chicago would enable Panhandle wheat to move thru Kansas City to the Southeast, a route 700 miles out of line, as cheap or cheaper than thru Texas direct. Such a proposal is unjust.

An example of unjust rate situations is on wheat from Plainview, 33½ cents to Kansas City, which is a distance of 621 miles; against 36 cents to Texas groups only 521 miles away.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Mr. Cole read the report of the Resolutions Com'te. This expressed the appreciation of the ass'n for the courtesies of Fort Worth, the speakers, and the work of officers and representatives.

Other resolutions adopted included the entire list adopted at the Panhandle Grain Dealers Convention, demanding that Congress balance the budget; approving the manufacturers' sales tax; opposing the Goldsborough Bill; opposing the Soldiers' Bonus Bill; condemning the policy of country dealers in exceeding their storing facilities by shipping out grain and buying in futures options; demanding that the Farm Board transfer its commodity holdings to the established trade, that the government get out of business, and that Congress refrain from further tampering with market facilities with particular reference to restrictions on the futures markets.

The special com'te on truck competition formulated the following, which was adopted:

TRUCKS BREAK DOWN HIGHWAYS

WHEREAS the use of the highways of Texas for the transportation of property and persons for hire is injuring and destroying the highways of Texas constructed and maintained at heavy expense by the Taxpayers of the State, the same being used by truck and bus operators a free place of business, and such use results almost daily in serious accidents to the public using such

highways, and produces congestion on such highways that, in a large sense, denies to those whose money constructed such highways the safe use thereof.

That said highways so used as a place of business for such carriers of property and persons, to a large extent are parallel with the railroads of the State, and with which they directly compete in the transportation business, thus greatly reducing railroad earnings, particularly as to short haul traffic, the effect of which may necessarily require a substantial increase in the long haul rates of railroads, which would be hurtful to the industries and commerce of the State of Texas.

Moreover, the competition thus existing because of the free use of highways by motor vehicles raises a serious question as to the ability of the railroads to earn sufficient revenues to maintain the necessary and required transportation service which is normally required to serve the need of Texas.

The situation with respect to the ability of the railroads to maintain their present service is, in addition to the motor vehicle transportation for hire, emphasized by the unfair and unjust practice of subsidizing, thru Government aid, the transportation of freight by the use of waterways. Therefore be it

RESOLVED: (1) That this organization, and the members thereof, strongly commend the Texas Legislature for the enactment of the statute for regulating and controlling motor truck transportation, as set forth in House Bills 335 and 336 of the Forty-second Legislature.

(2) That the members hereof pledge themselves to discourage the use of the highways of Texas for the transportation of property and persons for hire, and, likewise, pledge themselves to give all aid and assistance within their power to the officers of the State in the strict enforcement of such laws.

(3) That this ass'n appeal to the Congress of the United States to enact legislation having for its object the control and regulation of interstate motor vehicles along the lines generally set forth in the Texas statutes as enacted in 1931 by the Forty-second Legislature.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The nominating com'te reported the following nominations, which were unanimously elected by acclamation: J. S. Criswell, Graham, pres.; E. C. Downman, Houston, 1st vice-pres.; R. E. Wendland, Temple, 2nd vice-pres.; G. E. Blewett, Ft. Worth, sec'y-treas. Directors, T. L. Hughston, Crowell; John Honaker, Farmersville; C. L. Ludwig, Groom.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Fort Worth Convention Notes

WICHITA FALLS sent J. J. Fite and J. C. Hunt.

FROM WICHITA, Kan., came F. M. Wallingford.

BEAUMONT sent W. H. Culpepper. New Braunfels was represented by H. F. Mengden and H. A. Conrad.

OKLAHOMA'S delegation included J. E. McDonald of Temple, J. B. Riffe, Texhoma, W. H. Schroeder, Walters, W. A. Marshall, Claremore.

FROM SAN ANTONIO came F. I. White, W. H. Killingsworth, M. C. Giesecke and J. F. Shanley. The Waco group were John Clement, A. E. Ruhmann and C. E. Blume.

GALVESTON sent H. F. Johnson, Mason Webster, and Thomas F. Shaw.

Adolph Kempner of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. was the only representative from Chicago.

THE KANSAS CITY delegation included Frank Theis of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., J. C. Brackett, W. W. Marshall, and Oscar Cook.

Approximately 200 delegates were registered, among them a number of ladies, many members making it a vacation trip to include their wives.

BAG representatives were E. F. Eastman, T. G. Blocker, Max Goldsmith, M. R. Perkins, C. C. King, H. D. Laney, O. V. Foman, C. H. Lewis and F. C. Shelden.

TEXAS CITY was represented by A. C. Benson and H. J. Mikeska.

DALLAS representatives included J. C. Crouch, R. T. Cofer, O. A. Grubb, W. H. Finley, E. B. Doggett, O. B. Kennedy, Leo Kopisch, H. F. Greenfield, G. H. Rogers, and L. C. Bouchard.

SOUVENIRS: Leo Potishman, Young Davitte and Art Henneman distributed "Depression Proof" lucky pocket pieces and "Hit the Nail on the Head" pencils for the Transit Grain & Commission Co.

AMARILLO sent J. N. Beasley of J. N. Beasley Grain Co.; Harry L. Kearns of Kearns Grain & Seed Co.; Art Henneman of Henneman Grain & Seed Co., and J. R. Jones of Burrus Panhandle Elevators.

A LADIES' com'te, composed of Mrs. Leo Potishman, Mrs. W. L. Newsome, Mrs. K. K. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Simons, Mrs. C. M. Carter and Mrs. J. A. Simons, entertained visiting ladies during the convention, including a bridge luncheon Monday noon at the Woman's Club.

HOUSTON delegates were J. S. Lindsey, C. V. Edmonds, W. B. Patterson, A. F. Miller, D. J. Green, Geo. S. Colby, J. V. Neuhaus, E. C. Downman and Charles P. Shearn, Jr.

The greens at the Rivercrest Country Club were open to the delegates both days of the convention and many golf enthusiasts made good use of their clubs.

Texas country points sent Ed Martin, Anson; Karl Reineke, and L. F. Blanton, Carrollton; A. V. and L. V. Nelson, Claude; E. R. Kolp, Corsicana; J. W. Bell, T. L. and C. N. Hughston, Crowell; Geo. C. Knauer, Deni-

son; T. E. Nelson, El Campo; W. H. Edwards, Floydada; J. B. Honaker, Farmersville; J. M. Maupin and J. C. Whaley, Gainesville; C. C. Edwards, Gatesville; J. S. Cristwell, Graham; C. L. Ludwig, Groom.

F. B. Moore, Hamlin; J. Milt Erwin, Hereford; W. V. Blasingame, Hillsboro; C. T. Buie, Itasca; H. A. Buhrkuhl, Kress; R. L. Cole, Krum; S. E. Cone, Geo. Roach, and Ross Stuart, Lubbock; E. W. Crouch, McGregor; C. D. Martin, Morgan; F. B. Lam, Oglesby; A. P. Hughston, Plano; Hansford Berry, Rogers.

W. D. Chambers, Sanger; C. A. Gibson and C. P. Richey, Sherman; R. C. Ayres, Slaton; R. E. Wendland, Temple; E. E. McNeely, Troy; H. B. Hankins, Tulia; J. D. Keys, Waxahachie; C. A. Waller and H. J. Bradfish, Weatherford, and C. R. Hayes, Whitney.

"Collection Methods that Work" was the subject of an address at the Minneapolis convention of the Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n May 19, by S. H. Cargill, of the Victoria Elevator Co.

Pres. J. W. Swindells of the Liverpool Corn Trade Ass'n, reveals that last autumn, after Great Britain went off the gold standard, the directors were urged to close the Exchange; but kept it open.

Funds for a memorial to *The Unknown Solvent* were not collected at the San Francisco convention of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, but contributions will be solicited at the Chicago conventions next month.

The Farm Board's total purchases during the stabilization were 329,000,000 bus. wheat, and at the beginning of the present marketing season it held 257,000,000 bus. cash wheat. It now holds 95,000,000 cash and 30,000,000 bus. of futures, according to a Washington report.

Personal Injury Hazards of the Grain Elevator

Out of his long experience with the Globe Elevator Co., at Duluth, Minn., C. W. Lund, prepared a paper on the hazards of personal injury in the grain elevator, which was read by Superintendent Oscar Olsen before the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, in part as follows:

Where cars are moved with a cable, as in most plants, there is a double hazard, that of the cable and also the cars themselves. The accident resulting from this hazard is usually severe and consequently tends to keep the rate for compensation insurance at an unnecessarily high figure. One reason for the frequency of such accidents is the lack of some authoritative, well posted workman with the particular duty of seeing that everything is clear before a car movement and the additional duty of continuously warning and educating new hands relative to the danger. The superintendent should therefore understand his responsibility and see that the man running this particular job knows what he is doing and should be able to direct others to do what they should do.

Power shovels.—In the unloading shed power shovels are guarded to some extent but the cables run through sheaves into the car in a crossed manner. When too much slack is drawn there is a chance of the cable forming loops on the grating and men step into these loops when rig is starting up and occasionally are dragged into the sheave with the loss of a leg. Likewise men grab hold of the cables too close to the sheave to draw slack to start the rig and get caught, resulting in injuries to the hand. Close supervision, especially of new men, should be stressed.

Never leave grain doors or any loose boards lie around on the shovel floor or any other refuse on which some fellow worker might stumble and fall causing painful injury.

When new cleaners are installed they are sometimes crowded against posts and legs on account of inadequate space. The man operating these cleaners must therefore exercise exceptional care. He should never neglect his clothes, lest a torn overall pocket or other strip of clothing become entangled in the belts or moving parts of the machine.

When men are sent to clean a bin while plant is in operation, I have, before dropping any grain, gone down to check the

spouter to see that no possible mistake could be made and grain dropped on man in bin. Don't permit any man to descend into a bin without a safety line and have him keep it on if down to sweep the bottom or to remove some obstruction.

Immediately following an accident, and for some time thereafter, every care is taken to prevent a repetition. However, as time goes on, the shock wears off and workmen again become negligent and exercise less care. When I first started to work in an elevator it was nothing unusual to be sent down into a dusty screenings bin without a safety line and with an open lantern in hand. Today the employee who insists on going down with a lantern would be discharged. An open lantern no longer is even permitted in any part of the elevator. Even electric lights are dust shielded and extensions are equipped with wire guards to prevent possible breakage which might cause ignition of dust.

A hazard box in the foreman's office where each employee may place a card containing description of some hazard that has come to his attention and his own suggestion of a remedy or guard against same would gather many valuable suggestions. For a plant to be properly safeguarded it is absolutely necessary that there be on the part of all employees a clear understanding of the hazards of their occupation. Our safety schools and literature have done much towards attaining this end but it remains the duty of each individual employee from the superintendent to the youngest sweeper to instruct every fellow worker of every kind of hazard, which may come to his attention. This spirit of cooperation would accomplish more towards safety education than lectures or literature. However, it is not sufficient to have a knowledge of the various hazards.

I feel that one of the strongest safeguards against accidents is contented workmen. Our company has taken a long step in this direction in their construction of a service house at their plants the P V and Globe elevators. These service houses furnish the workmen with steel lockers, toilets, shower baths, tables and benches for lunches and a comfortable rest room during meal hours.

Each employee feels that the company has taken a personal interest in his welfare and reciprocates not only by giving his best efforts on his particular job, but also feels it his duty to safeguard his employer's property as much as he can.

Panhandle Dealers Report Reduced Crop Prospects

Reduced crop prospects compared with last year, the rate situation, the failure of Congress to balance its budget by the obviously sensible method of reducing expenses, eliminating buros and getting out of the many lines of business in which it has unnecessarily engaged, were prominent subjects before delegates to the 18th annual convention of the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at Amarillo, Tex., May 13-14.

Attendance numbered about 200, staying well thru the business sessions held in the Municipal Auditorium. Two days for the convention was an innovation for this organization, which has heretofore confined its meetings to one day. A vote of the membership taken on the second day found the change met with almost unanimous approval.

Convention headquarters were at the Her-ring Hotel, the scene of the ass'n social features the evening of the first day. Business sessions were confined to long morning periods, leaving the afternoons free for visiting among dealers, promoting good fellowship which has been a marked characteristic of Panhandle grain dealers for many years.

Friday's Session

PRES. W. N. MARTIN, Vernon, called the first business session to order at 10 a. m. Friday.

Invocation was pronounced by Rev. E. Gaston Foote, Pastor of the San Jacinto Methodist Church, Amarillo.

JUDGE J. O. GULEKE, Amarillo, made the address of welcome, calling attention to the improved outlook for the grain business with the leveling off of prices in other lines. Wheat, he said, has suffered less than many commodities, such as sugar, cotton and non-ferrous metals. With reference to the Farm Board he said, "When man transgresses natural laws, punishment is swift and certain." His outlook for the future was expressed in a reading:

PRECISION

We are going thru a period in which corrective influences are working with irresistible precision. Out of this purifying fire will come a thoroly chastened but improved world, particularly this part of it in which we live.

The public mind has been befuddled with the false idea that the cost of production must determine prices, whereas the experience of the ages proves that the market price of commodities is determined by so many complex elements that it must be accepted "as is," and the cost of production and distribution be varied from time to time to conform to what the market will pay. What both the producer and the distributor have a right to expect is a fair average profit over a period of years and not an absolute profit every year.

There is no power in the mind of man to prevent the working of natural law. The factors that enter into price-fixing are infinite in number and a finite mind cannot comprehend them. That is why arbitrary fixation of prices in essentials must always fail.

HARRY ELAM, Wildorado, responded to Judge Guleke's warm welcome, telling several stories and expressing the appreciation of the delegates.

PRES. Martin made his annual address, saying:

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRES. MARTIN

This organization is blessed with more earnest loyalty than most. Perhaps because it is in a highly productive territory, perhaps because of its social character. The feeling of fellowship which permeates the Panhandle has given us an ass'n of which we may be justly proud.

Most of us wish for a low market at the beginning of the wheat movement, working consistently upward. During the past year we had our wish, except that the market

failed to work upward. Supply and demand rules the markets. We have had the supply, but somehow the demand seemed unable to buy.

In forming the Farm Board Pres. Hoover simply fulfilled his campaign promises. In lifting the import duties as provided in the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, there were similar good intentions. But the combination has seriously damaged our foreign trade. We should have expected that other countries would reciprocate in kind.

Panhandle grain dealers have had many sad experiences. Among the most prominent troubles has been mortgages of which they had no knowledge, against grain they bought. Sometimes this has caused them to pay for grain a second time in compliance with mortgage laws.

To avoid such experiences on this crop, when mortgages are sure to be many and collections severe, I would suggest the formation by this ass'n of a central mortgage agency, which will collect and make copies of mortgage records from every Panhandle county, distributing them to interested membership for a nominal fee which would cover the cost of such service.

The past year has been none too satisfactory for many of us. But the darkest period of night is just before dawn. Surely there will come a time when we shall again see prosperity, and profit by the lessons of our depression.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECY. MORRIS

JOE S. MORRIS, Amarillo, sec'y-treas., read the minutes of the last convention, which were approved. In his report as treas., covering the period May 20 last year to and including May 12, this year, Mr. Morris showed a balance of \$1,479.11 and receipts totalling \$766.74.

Disbursements totalled \$1,077.44, leaving a balance of \$1,168.41 in the treasury. A plea for new membership ended with the addition of several applications during the convention.

FRANK BUTLER, vice-pres. of the Amarillo State Bank, discussed general conditions, international relationships, changes in commerce, politics. In effect, he said:

FACTORS GOVERNING THE FUTURE

"When are we going back to normal?" is a pressing question constantly in the minds of the people. I don't know, tho I believe our economic conditions are improving.

Among the factors affecting the present is government expense, carefree creation of buros, wholesale appropriations of monies obtained by issuing interest-bearing government bonds and burdening the taxpayers. Late in the 19th century our bonded indebtedness varied from 2½ to 5 billions of dollars. Today it is 18 billions. This growing burden had to contribute to a crash, with serious effect.

At the present we have lost confidence. But we are still living in the greatest country on the face of the globe, and are capable of coming out of this depression when the people become willing to do it.

In boom times we have been careless about whom we sent to Congress and our legislatures. After 5 months of effort Congress is as far from balancing the budget as ever. It is time we begin to examine closely into the records of our politicians, and send to Congress the kind of men who have the interests of the people at heart.

England has taken action in correcting her political turmoil, balancing her budget, erecting a tariff wall inside which 400 foreign firms are now building factories and employing workmen. This country is similarly international, and until our citizens assume the responsibility of such relationship, passing legislation which will promote foreign trade, we cannot expect to go far in the collection of foreign debts and the development of prosperity.

Farmers naturally come to the grain dealers for advice regarding conditions, plantings, marketing. This places the grain dealer in a responsible position for rebuilding confidence. Prosperity will come again, but it will not start in the price of wheat, it will begin in the minds of the people.

Among the things for us to do is encourage our farmers to diversify, planning their

programs for profit. Another is developing markets, such as California, which has recently opened as a market place for our cattle and grain.

The grain business is built on integrity. The advice of grain dealers will play a large part in the operations of farmers in every community. Build confidence.

PRES. MARTIN appointed the following committees:

AUDITING: L. J. Halbert, Plainview; W. C. Cowan, Tulia; F. A. Render, Panhandle.

NOMINATING: Blake Hankins, Tulia; H. J. Heaton, Channing; L. V. Nelson, Claude.

RESOLUTIONS: J. N. Beasley, Amarillo; Martin Gieske, San Antonio.

S. J. COLE, traffic manager for the Amarillo Grain Exchange and the Amarillo Board of City Development, discussed rate structures and changes affecting the Panhandle region, considering principally the Western Grain Rate case. Briefly, he said:

The general investigation of freight rates in docket 17000, began with a hearing in Dallas in May of 1927. Testimony was continued for more than a year at six or seven points in the Western district. It was July, of 1930, before a decision was reached and the decision covered so broad a territory that it could not help but displease many. It was Aug. 1 of last year before the new schedule was effected.

On Feb. 20, of this year, rates were returned to the old schedule, developments since 1927 having materially changed the economic conditions under which the railroads are compelled to operate. Because of these conditions the railroads succeeded in getting a Supreme Court reversal of the I. C. C. decision, ordering reopening of hearings.

First reopening of the case admitted only economic evidence but this quickly broadened to admit testimony of almost any character that is not accumulative, or that does not duplicate testimony already in. Hearings are being held at the same points as in the original case. The Texas hearing will probably be held in September.

It takes a long time to conduct these hearings, and analyze the testimony. Hence, it is likely there will be no immediate change in the rate structure, and relief from the present rates will not come for at least a year.

J. N. BEASLEY, Amarillo, discussing the rate situation a point further, said: If we raise many more crops of wheat in the Panhandle such as we did last year, and the export situation continues to remain as bad as it is at present, our wheat is going to need railroad rates which will permit us to spread to other markets on a competitive basis. This requires competitive rates. There is no logical reason why Panhandle wheat should be confined to the market made by export demand.

Announcements regarding the evening entertainment, closed the first day's session.

Saturday's Session

The second business session was called to order by Pres. Martin.

FRANK THEIS, Kansas City, talked on "Legislation Affecting the Grain Trade," and brought greetings from Kansas City, and from the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. He explained major bills now before Congress affecting the grain business, the legislative activities of the organized trade, the failures of the Farm Board, and predicted that the change of sentiment which has come over the voters to oppose the control of citizens by bureaucracies would soon correct the political situation. His address is given in greater detail elsewhere.

REV. E. GASTON FOOTE made an entertaining and instructive address, preaching common sense methods of living, which the delegates greatly appreciated.

MR. BEASLEY read a paper by Ex-Pres. L. F. Cobb, Plainview, 75-year-old patriarch of the Panhandle country grain business,

who is revered by Panhandle dealers without exception. From his paper we quote the following:

AMARILLO GROWING GRAIN CENTER

For several days I have been hoping I would be able to attend our annual meeting, but ill-health preventing, I am writing.

I am mighty proud of the grain men who have started out to make Amarillo the grain market of our western country. They have done a good job so far and are keeping it up. Our inspection and weighing departments are above reproach and I am sure we shall keep them that way.

Twenty-five years ago I predicted the development of this Panhandle grain center, due to the altitude and the central location, and its being in line between Kansas City and the Pacific coast. It has railroads now, it will get more, its territory will raise more and more wheat.

In eastern Kansas, in Missouri and other states, farmers gave up raising wheat years ago and turned to hogs and clover. It is pretty much up to us to raise the surplus wheat. In this country it is dead sure that if the ground is properly prepared it will raise a crop nine times out of ten. In the next 10 years we may expect to double our elevator capacity to take care of the grain.

I hope that our Panhandle grain dealers will continue to work on a high standard, building confidence in our integrity, and a reputation for good weights and grades. The absent in person my thoughts and heart are with you.

SECY MORRIS was instructed to draft a suitable reply expressing the appreciation and good will of the ass'n for Mr. Cobb.

TOM CONNALLY, Clarendon, the 1st pres. of the ass'n, spoke briefly complimenting Mr. Cobb.

CROP REPORTS

CROP REPORTS, conducted in the customary manner, comparing prospective production this year with production last year when the Panhandle region raised 60,000,000 bus. of wheat, indicated 47% of the 1931 crop, which would equal 28,200,000 bus. Winter kill, high winds, and lack of sub-soil moisture were listed among the causes for the reduction. The condition reports in percentage by post offices showed:

St. Francis, Lee Switch, Panhandle, Cuyler, 50 per cent; White Deer, 70; Kingsmill, 50; Pampa, 55; Miami, 45; Canadian, Higgins and Glazier, 85; Laketon, 60; Mobeetie, Briscoe and Allison, 50; Pringle, 75; Morse, 40; Gruver, 60; Bernstein, 65; Hitchland, 40; Sunray, 65; Exum and Dalmore, 40; Texline, and Dalhart, 30; Channing, Hartley, 40; Stratford, 40; Texhoma, 50; Kerrick, 25; Louts, 70; and Etta and Dumas, 40; McKibben and Spearman, 100; Waka, Farnsworth, Perryton, and Huntoon, 70; Follett, Booker and Darrouzet, 80; Lark and Boyds, 50;

Soncy, 10; Wildorado, 40; Vega, 35; Adrain, 15; Farwell and Clovis (N. M.), 25; Melrose (N. M.), 25; Black, 35; Hereford, 25; Umbarger and Dawn, 35; Canyon, 50; Canyon to Amarillo, 20; Happy and Tulia, 50; Kafir Switch, 40; Kress, 30; Plainview, 65; Abernathy and Hale Center, 60; Lubbock, 50;

Farwell, 40; Floydada, 50; Lockney, 75; Crosbyton and Idalou, 65; Dimmitt, 20; Denny, 20; Hart, 40; Petersburg, 80; Silverton, 25; Claude and Washburn, 25.

Pres. Martin and J. Perry Burrus called attention to excellent wheat prospects down the Fort Worth & Denver railroad south and east from Vernon, extending into Oklahoma, where the yield is expected to be from 100 to 110% of last year.

Reports of railroad representatives present promised 50% of the last year's crop in Panhandle counties, the rain is badly needed in many sections if the promise is to be fulfilled.

CHAIRMAN BEASLEY of the Resolutions Com'te, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

BALANCE THE NATIONAL BUDGET

WHEREAS the President of the United States recently called to the attention of the members of the House and Senate of Congress the immediate necessity for balancing the national budget, and has pointed out in a very plain manner the urgent reasons for economies in operation of our national and state governments, and

WHEREAS we view with alarm the constant increase in the administration expense of our local and national governments, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the sec'y of this ass'n be instructed to communicate immediately with our representatives and senators from Texas, urging upon them, on behalf of this ass'n, full cooperation with the President in reducing governmental expenses and in balancing the budget.

MANUFACTURERS' SALES TAX

WHEREAS it has become apparent that the incomes of the citizens and businesses of this country have become so seriously impaired that any effort to impose further burdens by raising income tax rates would result in destroying initiative and in further delaying our economic recovery, and

WHEREAS we realize the necessity for raising funds, thru taxation, to meet the obligations of the United States government, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this ass'n go on record as favoring a manufacturers' sales tax, eliminating from the provisions of such tax, food, clothing, medicines, and other absolute necessities of life, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this form of taxation is, in our opinion, easy to administer, would be least harmful to recovery of business and would supply the necessary revenue, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this ass'n go on record as being absolutely opposed to any form of state income tax, which would result in double taxation and would place a prohibitive burden on business.

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

WHEREAS a bill has been passed by the House of Representatives, known as the Goldsborough Bill, the purpose of which is to have the Federal Reserve Banks use their power to raise commodity prices, and

WHEREAS there is an implication that commodity prices can be controlled thru

manipulation of credit and money, and

WHEREAS our recent experiences have amply proved that prices are governed by the immutable economic law of supply and demand, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, that we are opposed to any further attempts at price fixing by legislation, since it has been clearly demonstrated that this procedure is economically unsound and will only result in disaster.

SOLDIERS' BONUS BILL

WHEREAS the Patman Bill has been adversely reported by the House of Representatives Com'te, but an effort is being made, by parliamentary procedure, to bring it to the floor of the House for vote, and

WHEREAS this bill, introduced in Congress by Representative Patman of Texas, provides for a soldiers' bonus to be paid in printed currency, not secured by gold or anything of value, and

WHEREAS such legislation is unsound and has already undermined the confidence of clear thinking people, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the sec'y mail a copy of this resolution to our Representatives in the House, and that each member of this ass'n be urged to express himself in no uncertain terms regarding this vicious legislation.

STORING FARMERS' GRAIN

WHEREAS the practice of small country elevators in attempting to store grain far beyond their actual capacity by selling the farmers' grain and buying options has resulted in losses to both the farmers and the elevator companies, and

WHEREAS the selling of such grain on a price fixing basis, or any other basis, is a form of speculation, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this ass'n go on record as condemning this practice and urge its members to adopt the policy of storing farmers' grain in bonded warehouses, wherever the limited capacity of the local elevator prohibits its meeting demands.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

WHEREAS, the marketing of grain, one of the principal staple agricultural products, in the last three years has been subject to extraordinary interference of different kinds by government in this country, resulting in governmental reprisals thruout the world, the lowest prices for grain in more than a generation, the loss of markets to the American farmer, shaking the general economic structure and interfering with the normal operations of commerce; be it

RESOLVED, by the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n that a free and open market for the farmers' grain is essential to the return to a normal price level and to the recovery of business in general; that the best interests of the farmer plainly require the abandonment of governmental interference in the marketing of his products; and specifically, that

(1) the Federal Farm Board should be required immediately to transfer its holdings of agricultural products upon fair terms to established dealers and refrain from further operations upon the market.

(2) that the federal government should not enter into business competition with dealers in agricultural products or any other commodities, and

(3) that the Congress should not at this time consider any measure designed to regulate or interfere with the marketing of agricultural commodities, particularly any restriction upon the operation of futures markets for such commodities.

On suggestion from the delegates, Pres. Martin appointed J. P. Ewing, C. M. Henderson, and W. E. Colley, all of Amarillo, as a com'te of three to formulate a plan for a central agency to gather and distribute mortgage information, and submit it to the officers and membership.

NEW OFFICERS

ELECTION of officers for the ensuing year: Harry L. Kearns, Amarillo, pres.; John W. Elliott, Kress, vice-pres.; Joe S. Morris, Amarillo, sec'y-treas. Directors: Calvin Stein, Floydada; A. P. Liske, Canadian; W. P. Henneman, Conlen; Lester Stone, Amarillo; Harry Elam, Wildorado.

J. Perry Burrus, who has vast elevator interests thruout the Panhandle and Texas, paid his compliments to Panhandle wheat and the Texas grain trade, looking to further expansion.

Adjourned sine die.

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Officers Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n



Pres. H. L. Kearns, Amarillo; Director Harry Elam, Wildorado; Vice Pres. John W. Elliott, Kress; Director Calvin Stern, Floydada; Sec'y Joe S. Morris, Amarillo.

Western Grain & Feed Dealers Meet at Sioux City

Sioux City was the busy scene of the thirty-second annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held at the Martin Hotel, on May 17-18. Rainy weather and muddy roads sliced the initial attendance, however the registration gained rapidly as the interesting sessions progressed.

PRES. H. W. TALBOTT, Osceola, called the first session to order after George Booth herded the delegates into the Ball Room.

SAM P. MASON, Sioux City, welcomed the dealers to the city. "We are gamblers, according to the newspapers," he said, "and I guess we are, for we're paying for the speculations of the Farm Board. It's our money that's at stake.

"We appreciate your coming to Sioux City," he said warmly. "We have your interests at heart, and our latch string is always out."

PRES. TALBOTT responded and followed with his annual report. He said:

PRESIDENT TALBOTT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

I wish to assure you it has been a great pleasure to have had the honor of serving you as president for three consecutive terms. However, I have now been active in association work for more than thirty-four years, and, I feel that this not only should be, but really is, my valedictorian privilege of addressing you as an executive officer.

The dues, as you will remember, were reduced from \$12.00 to \$5.00 per year, with the hope that this reduction would not only result in an increased membership, but would be the means of keeping your association treasury in good financial condition. However, it is only fair to call your attention to the fact, that \$5.00 to many dealers, during the past year, has looked larger than dues of \$25.00 before the Federal Farm Board put the skids under existing market prices of American Agricultural products.

The Western Grain Dealers Insurance Co., which was organized for the convenience and financial savings to the members of this association, has been greatly extended in scope and volume of business placed on the books, to the extent, that, what at one time was considered side-line business, is now at the top of the list, and, President King and Secretary Milligan are entitled to much praise for the good work they have done.

The Country Grain and Feed Dealers the past year have had entirely too much business with bank receivers, when they should have been utilizing their time in devising ways and means of helping the farmer to process and finance the movement of his crops. The fact that many grain and feed dealers were financially embarrassed by the defaulting of country banks, caused millions of bushels of country elevator storage to stand idle, while millions of bushels of grain remained in the fields or in open buildings to deteriorate. In this territory the past few months, there has been more grain and feed actually wasted than in any like period. This along with the unusually bad market conditions of grain and live stock in some terminal markets, has written the word "finis" on the books of many terminal and country elevators, as well as thousands of honest and industrious farmers.

Difficult transportation problems have grown steadily worse. Railroad freight rates have been advanced, twisted and turned on both long and short hauls, until they have literally forced heavy as well as light weight commodities to be given directly into the hands of trucking firms, who are now successfully operating fleets of gasoline motor trucks without much consideration as to distance. It is only a question of time until gasoline will give way to a much cheaper form of fuel in freight motor trucks as well as passenger buses, which will further reduce their costs of transporting freight and passengers.

The folly of railroad management, endeavoring to build expensive road-beds and tracks that would support rolling mountains of steel; in order to combat and overcome the high wage problem, has driven them in

their despair to the very unstable idea of further increasing the already too heavy load of tribute for services rendered. Higher freight and passenger rates, in connection with steadily declining commodity prices, have forced the people to seek new modes of transportation.

The strong arm of the law is now dispossessing hundreds of thousands of honest, home loving, law abiding citizens of their life's earnings. All because they have been caught in the political whirl-pool of an unfair monetary value of exchange used in our business and banking systems.

All in the face of the facts, that foreign debts and contracts have been indefinitely extended by possibly some of the same creditors, and approved to at least some extent, by our Federal Government. Up to March 15th, according to the records available, we have seen about forty thousand home owners, in the great state of Iowa, dispossessed by mortgage foreclosures and tax sales. The next twelve months will probably see many more foreclosures, and tax sales on both homes and industrial plants. What is true of this state is true of other states, and in fact the records at hand show, that at least one other state during the past several months, has executed 36,000 foreclosures and tax sales. These conditions are fast bringing a proud race of people dangerously near the level of slavery before the civil war.

It is my firm belief that all things worth while, have and will be, better accomplished through the individual, with as little governmental supervision as possible, rather than by unnecessary and impractical government direction or interference by a horde of political "Lame-ducks," who are not only blood suckers of government revenues furnished by taxpayers.

Just how much longer our government will continue to "Fiddle while Rome burns," or the great middle class of citizens continue to lose their homes,—only time will tell.

THE ASSEMBLY stood for one minute in silent tribute to those members who had passed into the great beyond during the past year.

SEC'Y D. O. MILLIGAN, Des Moines, read his two reports, showing that no red ink was purchased by the organization, and also that the businesses and attitudes of the membership are being adjusted to the conditions of the times. He said:

SECRETARY MILLIGAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

The closing of another fiscal year of the Association shows a marked contrast to the conditions at the beginning of the year.

Dealers have adjusted themselves to the effects of the depression in a remarkable manner. The comparatively small number of failures and foreclosures in the State is a proof of that conclusion. The number of consolidations during the past year are all of direct benefit to each individual station as it enables the owners to reduce the overhead in keeping with the reduced volume of grain handled.

Fire Losses: The Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Elevator Department reports closing of a six months' period with not a single elevator fire loss in excess of \$100.00. This is a remarkable experience and one of the most unusual during the entire history of the fire insurance company. It indicates that the elevator operators are vitally interested in the protection of their properties and that they expect to remain in business, and are eliminating to the very finest degree the so-called moral hazard.

We are especially proud of our policyholders and wish to point with particular pride to the cooperation they have given to our requests for improvements and the correction of fire hazards.

Group Meetings: A larger number of group meetings has been held during the last fiscal year than any year of the Ass'n's work and it is very evident that the buying conditions in the country have been greatly improved by these meetings. We are expecting to extend the work of this department by means of the field representatives available for duty. The cooperation of the officers and directors has been particularly beneficial in this activity.

Arbitrations: The Arbitration Committee again reports that no cases were brought to them for consideration. This is the second consecutive year that this has been true, showing that the dealers and the terminal representatives are now operating on a clear business basis.

Grain Grading: The problem of grain grading is resolving itself into a very minor problem in coordination of efforts of the various Inspection Departments of the terminal markets. We have had fewer complaints in the matter of grain grading than during any year the present Secretary has been in office.

Feed Mill Conditions: There is a marked tendency to reduce the stationary feed mills, and this is particularly true in the mills where they have only a single mill in operation without any of the extra equipment such as molasses mixers, oat hullers, corn crushers, etc. In many cases, on account of the power rates, the mills have been dismantled and the mill operators have purchased portable mills in their place, finding that the saving in power rates has been of considerable benefit to them. We believe this tendency will continue until the power rates are reduced.

We wish to call particular attention to the tendency of municipal governments to purchase and install power plant equipment to take the place of the franchises previously held by power companies. This tendency is greatly increased on account of the favorable legislation that was passed in the State Legislature last year. It has also been increased on account of the security companies operating in this State, who have looked for new fields to enter in order to secure additional financing business. No doubt the number of municipal power plants will be greatly increased in the next few years. One of the greatest items to further this movement is the public opinion that has developed against the power and utility companies.

Blower Elevator Sites: We understand from the Illinois Ass'n that a serious competitor is developing in Illinois in the form of the blower elevator at a number of stations.

It seems that a number of sites have been given by the railroads in competition with the regular elevator owners and as a result the shippers are making complaint to the railroads asking for immediate relief from this form of competition.

It requires practically no investment of any equipment to put one of these blower elevator sites in operation and everyone can see what a disastrous competitor this would be. No applications made in this State, but in case anyone hears of this development they should get in touch with the Association office at once.

Rate Case 17000: Is of extreme importance to the grain trade and to the farmers of the coarse grain growing states, especially the farmers of the State of Iowa. We have long had the advantage of coarse grain differentials, which has been of tremendous advantage to producers in the State and during the period from August to February that privilege was taken away from us by the ruling of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. However, in January the Supreme Court of the United States overruled the Inter-State Commerce Commission and as a result we again have the old basis of freight rates. If the railroads knew the extent of loss of freight movement on account of the present high rates and of the increase in freight hauling by trucks, even in the grain business, I am sure they would immediately take steps to meet the conditions with a lower rate schedule, as they must have a certain volume in order to maintain their equipment and to operate on a cost basis.

The movement of grain from Iowa into the drought areas the past nine months, has shown the dangerous threat that hangs over the grain operator's head with the present freight rates in effect.

The Ass'n should and must compile figures showing the movement of grain by truck and the extent of the volume, so as to bring these facts to the attention of the railroads.

The grain dealers are very friendly to railroads, and the two must work in harmony together in order to be successful.

Reparation: Many companies have been asking whether or not reparation can be secured from the railroads for the grain movement during the period between August and February, where the coarse grains were shipped on the same basis as the wheat in the Central territory.

This, in many cases, would mean a great many thousands of dollars to members. This Ass'n does not wish to throw any cold water on anybody's aspirations for refunds, but we do wish to bring out the facts in con-

nection with the case of reparation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as ruled by the opinion of Justice Roberts in No. 98, Arizona Grocery Co., against the A. T. & S. F. We quote from the Justice's opinions as follows:

"Where the Commission has upon complaint, and after hearing, declared what is the maximum reasonable rate to be charged by a carrier, it may not at a later time, and upon the same or additional evidence as to the fact situation existing when its previous order was promulgated, by declaring its own findings as to reasonableness erroneous, subject a carrier which conformed thereto to the payment of reparation measured by what the Commission now holds it should have decided in the earlier proceeding to be a reasonable rate."

You can readily see from this that there is a similarity in the conditions between this case and rate case No. 17000 and that under this decision they would not be required to pay reparations on shipments which moved under rates approved or prescribed by the commission. However, if it develops later that a case is made for the benefit of the shippers, you may be sure this Ass'n will immediately notify its shippers to that effect.

Farm Board: The time is ripe for the Ass'n to act in the matter of farm relief and many of the dealers have indicated that they could readily secure the signature and co-operation of their farmer friends in resolutions to the effect that they desire to have the Farm Board act repealed and the entire set-up eliminated.

Treasurer's Report

April 1, 1931, to May 10, 1932

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand.....	\$123.61
Annual dues	\$994.20
Membership fees	180.00
Directory receipts	534.00
Convention donation	25.00
Supplies sold	9.00
	<hr/> \$1,742.20
	\$1,867.81

DISBURSEMENTS

Rent	\$180.00
Directory	\$95.00
Postage and telephone.....	18.25
Subscriptions	25.00
Officers expense	268.43
Convention	191.25
Printing and stationery.....	88.06
Returned checks	4.50
Furniture and fixtures.....	27.50
Office help	250.00
National Association dues.....	150.00
	<hr/> \$1,597.99

Balance on hand..... \$ 269.82

SECY. E. H. MORELAND, Luverne, Minn., of the Tri-State County Grain Shippers Ass'n and of its allied insurance company, spoke on the Minnesota Grain Storage Law. He is quoted elsewhere.

SECY. J. W. CAMPBELL, Omaha, of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, brought greetings from that body and cited that reparations presumably due during the duration of Docket 17,000 were beyond recovery in delving into the inequality of grain rail rates. He ripped the grain rate structure wide open and compared rates and mileage with Canadian rates.

He scored the Farm Board and labeled it as a political miscarriage.

Trade associations were the next topic

into which Mr. Campbell delved, pointing to the ill effects of the inactivity of the grain men who always "let George do it."

Scales and scale testing in Nebraska where the railroad inspectors do much of the testing, was touched upon, illustrating the splendid work being accomplished in Nebraska.

Overbidding and spreading beyond one's territory was severely scored for margins must be equitable and sufficient to cover overhead. Collusion and price agreement contrary to law is unnecessary but you can be friendly and phone your neighbor and find out what he is paying.

Overgrading in anticipation of attracting greater volume is suicidal.

Excessive power rates vs. diesel power costs was next touched upon in connection with comparative overheads and margins. Two cents a kwh was said to be the top of what dealers should pay as it only costs ½c kwh to manufacture electricity. "If the power companies don't reduce rates, then install other power units!"

C. D. STURTEVANT, Omaha, spoke on "The Farm Board and the Grain Trade," following a humorous introduction. His address is quoted elsewhere.

RESOLUTIONS: Earl Galbraith, Sac City; Robt. Beale, Tama; E. A. Fields, Sioux City; and Ed Wagner, Ankeny.

NOMINATIONS: George Moulton, Fonda; Jack Piper, Cedar Rapids; and Art Anderson, Rossie.

Adjourned for luncheon.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

ELMER H. SEXAUER, Brookings, So. Dak., opened the second business session with an address on "Seeds and Seed Problems," touching upon the splendid seed obtained from Iowa and the decline of the grasshopper menace. His address is published in the "Field Seeds" department, this number.

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, spoke on The Farm Board and High Taxes, sketching the growing grip of bureaucracy and socialism and charging the Soviets with executing well thought out plans. We must take one of two courses—either we must completely throw out communistic Washington or turn the country over to the bureaucrats.

He told of the numerous new bureaus established of late and touched briefly on the red legislation enacted by Congress in which the people had neither any voice or knowledge. Showing that 45c out of every citizen's dollar belonged to Uncle Sam, he stressed the "heritage" of every baby born this year starting life owing Uncle Sam \$245.

Cognizance of the waste at Washington is being realized by an increasing number of citizens because the tax is reaching more people. This will help arouse resentment against bureaucracy and ultimately be our salvation.

The Farm Board is the hottest subject of

the day with farmers. It makes them fume with anger. Therefore I believe it is doomed.

The has-beens running the Farm Board's wheat pool came in for a share of censure as did the "orderly marketing" policy.

"An entire change at Washington is essential to the welfare of the country and industry is helping farmers to bring this about.

"Illinois is divided into districts, and farmers, bankers and merchants are banding together pledged to impress Congressmen with their demands for relief from the Farm Board. Senators will run against something they've never bucked before when they return home this summer. If they refuse, many will not return to Washington."

JAMES E. BENNETT, Chicago, further stressed the importance of ousting the tax-eating bureaus, boards and commissions from control, and repeated a post Civil War expression—"Get the rascals out!"

He delved into the efficient workings of the Chicago Board of Trade and showed where such an important function was performed that even the Farm Board's wheat pool was forced to use it despite contrary provisions in the Marketing Act. He severely scored their practice of falsifying their activities,—all to no avail.

"Don't vote for anyone now in office," he warned, "for it will be worth trying out a new set of men."

A. L. LEWIS, Chicago, said Iowa's law on real estate mortgages contains a chattel mortgage clause which has been giving the grain men much concern. The law provides that the mortgagee shall have a lien on the crop from the date that notice of foreclosure is filed, so that a real estate mortgage is virtually a lien on the crop. Such a real estate mortgage is indexed with the chattel mortgages.

ELMER SEXAUER sends out lists of all liens to his buying agents to which they refer in making out checks for grain. "If there is any question regarding the title to grain then our agents make the check payable to both parties and let them settle between themselves."

ROBERT BEALE, Tama, urged the dealers to circulate petitions favoring the investigation of the Farm Board among farmers for their signatures.

SECY. MILLIGAN urged consideration of the publicity available in working on and with every country newspaper editor.

CHARLES S. CLARK, Chicago, pointed out how the Farm Board and the professional relievers are destroying the farmers' market for grain. He urged every shipper to impress this fact on the producers.

LEONARD KEEFE, Milwaukee, said: Help the barley growers. Bring Back Beer! (Applause and laughter.)

B. M. STODDARD, Sloan, read a file of correspondence between a well posted western grain dealer and his ill-advised Congressmen, much to the amusement of his listeners

Officers and Directors of Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Sioux City



Left to Right: E. A. Fields, Sioux City; Vice Pres. L. Bob Beale, Tama; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; H. W. Talbott, Osceola; Pres. Earl Galbraith, Sac City; Sec'y D. O. Milligan, Des Moines; Leon Douglass, Humboldt and W. C. Walker, Bode.

over the politician's ignorance. In being questioned about the Farm Board investigation the Congressmen replied that the Act and such execution thereof, as witnessed, was not alone in contributing to the present economic situation.

Mr. Stoddard also rapped excessive rail rates considering the low prices being paid for grain.

PRES. TALBOTT called attention to the abuse of the postal franking privilege and of the propaganda being broadcast at tax payers' expense as both a printing and postage burden. "Four-fifths of the noise being circulated into rural communities is being sent out postage free and we must stop it."

Annual Banquet

SENATOR B. M. STODDARD of Sloan, was the able toastmaster of this brilliant affair, attended by well over 200 dealers. The crowd had musical accompaniment from a well selected 10-piece orchestra. The 60 trained voices of the Central High School glee club also entertained.

The guests at the speakers' table were first introduced, after appropriate stories by the toastmaster.

GEO. EVENSON, Sioux City, took charge and after appropriate stories introduced Carl R. Gray, Jr., vice president and general manager of the "Omaha" railroad.

A national system of transportation is more essential than ever, he said, in emphasizing that 40c out of every dollar collected in the U. S. is wasted due to government competition, bureaucracy, etc.

He cited the 635% increase in the U. S. D. Agri. appropriation in 1930 over 1916, and the 1232% increase for the same period for the post office as causes for rising taxation.

Some substitute for our coalition form of government will have to come, and it may a week after the adjournment of Congress.

He concluded by citing the \$489,890.71

transportation revenue donated by one rail carrier in moving Red Cross wheat free, not including the free movement of charity feed, food, clothing, etc.

Wednesday Morning Session

The third business session was called to order at ten o'clock by Pres. Talbott with about 100 present.

KENNETH B. PIERCE, Chicago, opened the session with an address on "Turn the Rascals Out," which is quoted elsewhere in this number.

FRANK ROBOTKA, Extension Department, Ames (Ia.) College, spoke on "Trends in Commercial Movement of Grain," illustrating his studies on surpluses and deficient grain production and movement by counties with charts.

He sketched the need and development of marketing grain on organized exchanges, the inauguration of grades, protein tests, etc.

Only 7% of the corn in Iowa finds its way into organized terminal markets today, he said, in forecasting further changes in distribution. We should anticipate changes in trend and adjust our businesses accordingly.

A chart of corn receipts showed that only 3 counties did not ship in corn during the 1925-1930 period. Counties not shipping in oats averaged a dozen for the same period.

An oats distribution chart showed the large proportion going direct from shipper to feeder,—which exceeded that moving to central markets.

Another corn and oats production and disposition chart (1905-1930) showed the relationship of shipments to proportions fed to production. In 1921 shipments broke away from the relationship it had maintained up to that time, and since that year the line declines away from the upturn in amounts fed and amounts produced. The ratio is in favor of feeding over shipping, and has been since 1921. Only four counties showed a decrease

in feeding from 1923-1930 over the previous 8-year period. Shipments declined in all but 9 counties for these two comparative periods. "Lack of credit has further prevented feeding in some areas."

Changes in number of all elevators (1921-1931) showed a decrease in all but 30 counties for a net loss of 202. Obviously in some parts of the state there will no longer be need of surplus grain handling plants. Side lines and inbound grain handling plants is one answer to this trend.

Another chart showed the high and low prices for corn in each county on one day. The figures did not take grades into consideration and farmers and county agents did the reporting so the differences ran up to 25c per bushel. The surplus and deficient areas were not shown, nor the unit on which the prices were based.

A seasonal movement chart for 10 deficit counties showed that the inbound and outbound movements occurred months apart.

There is room for a little more country storage according to our surveys, and those who have built it have profited. The average unhedged carrying charge on oats from August to May for 13 years was 4¼c.

CHAIRMAN GALBRAITH presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Abolish Farm Board

WHEREAS the many business ventures of the Federal Government have been conducted with such woeful waste and profligate extravagance as greatly to increase the taxes of all citizens as well as to discourage private enterprise, be it

RESOLVED that the Western Grain & Feed Dealers go on record as opposed to Government participation in any form of private business; that the Farm Board with its half billion revolving fund be abolished and discontinue all of the business activities it is now financing to the end that all farm products may be marketed without governmental interference and to the greater profit of the producers. Be it further

Dividend Saving

20% to 30%

Protection:

Elevators—Grain

Lumber Yards, Dwellings

Mercantile Property

SERVICE

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate Protection

WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

RESOLVED that the Ass'n request each member to use his influence in his home community, send petitions to congress demanding immediate abolition of the Farm Board.

Retiring Presidents to be Directors

RESOLVED all retiring presidents of this Ass'n shall become ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

Appreciation of Late N. S. Beale

RESOLVED that this Convention go on record as extending to the widow and son of N. S. Beale sincere sympathy in their loss by death last May and an appreciation of his years of unselfish service in Ass'n work from the beginning of the Ass'n.

Insurance Department Commended

RESOLVED that a vote of appreciation be extended to the officers and inspectors of the Insurance Department of the Ass'n for the careful management of that department.

Thanks to Sioux City Exchange

RESOLVED that a vote of thanks be extended to the Sioux City Grain Exchange for their cordial invitation and splendid entertainment of the 32d convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers.

THE NOMINATING COM'ITE recommended the following and all were unanimously elected: Earl Galbraith, Sac City, president; Robt. Beale, Tama, vice president; and the following directors: R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; and John F. Mueller, Calamus.

GEO. BOOTH told of the blowers being installed in Illinois in competition with grain elevators, and warned the shippers to be on the look-out for such innovations. The Farm Bureaus have been responsible for this trend. They must pay a ground rental.

RETIRING PRES. TALBOTT thanked the members for their splendid co-operation during his administration. A standing vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Talbott for his untiring efforts in behalf of the organization. Adjourned *sine die*.

Sioux City Echoes

Some of the grain men are denouncing Congress most bitterly for its dilatory tactics.

AMONG the Supply men in attendance were H. R. Miller of the Richardson Scale Co., H. C. Schaefer and Geo. Swanson.

OMAHA sent a large delegation including Harry R. Clark, Chief Grain Inspector; L. L. Crosby, Cargill Grn. Co.; M. I. Dolphin, B. O. Holmquist, W. D. Hart, J. F. Mead, R. W. Sage, W. F. Shepard and C. D. Sturtevant.

THE DEMAND for the retirement of Government from all lines of business and the relief of business from unreasonable restrictions and regulations gained many ardent supporters.

CHICAGO'S delegation included L. A. Douglass (Humboldt) E. W. Bailey & Co.; R. I. Mansfield, Bartlett-Frazier Co.; John H. Wheeler, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.; Pirl Bourret and H. C. Brand (Ft. Dodge) and A. L. Lewis, of Quaker Oats Co.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors immediately following adjournment it was decided to continue the group meetings and to hold the next annual meeting in Cedar Rapids. D. O. Milligan of Des Moines, was re-elected Secy-Treas.

THE INSURANCE FRATERNITY was represented by C. H. Brasee, representing the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; C. H. Mitchell, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau; Bob Kent, F. E. Yoast and J. C. Westerfield, Des Moines, Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Association Secretaries present were: J. N. Campbell, Omaha, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Nebraska Millers Ass'n; David O. Milligan, Des Moines, Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n; E. H. Moreland, Luverne, Minn., Tri-State Grain Dealers Ass'n.

JAMES E. BENNETT & CO., who were represented at the convention by James E. Bennett, Kenney B. Pierce and S. A. Steenson, kept open house in Parlor A on the Mezzanine floor. Continuous market quotations were posted and cigars supplied to all comers.

Grain receivers present included: Leonard J. Keefe, and W. C. Young of Milwaukee; M. E. Coffey of Hallet & Carey Co., and John D. McCaull, Minneapolis; J. M. Piper, Cedar Rapids, Piper Grain & Milling Co.; Geo. Christensen, Fred M. Davis and E. L. Dwyer, Ft. Dodge.

LAMSON BROS. & CO. kept open house in the beautiful Iowa Corn Room at headquarters and posted continuous quotations and supplied cigars and cigarettes. The Lamson delegation included Geo. E. Booth, Ed. F. Thompson, Art Torkelson, F. L. O'Connor and J. Miles Smith.

Entertained at Sioux City

The various committees of the Sioux City Grain Exchange were on their toes all of the time and kept the visitors interested and happy.

A number of golf fans were taken to the Sioux City Country Club and given an opportunity to enjoy the beautiful rolling fairways. Some of the players scored old Col. Bogey so close they wanted to spend the rest of the summer at S. C. C. C.

After the adjournment on Wednesday all visitors were taken to the Grain Exchange where an improvised bar of the vintage of 1900 had been set up and a buffet lunch and drinks were supplied to the visitors.

THE LADIES' COMMITTEE of the Sioux City Exchange included Mesdames S. P. Mason, Paul Larson, R. A. Henderson, C. C. Flanley, C. E. McDonald, J. C. Mulaney and F. O. Lenoir, who were in attendance early and late looking after the pleasure of the visitors. The twenty-one visiting ladies were taken for a delightful drive about the scenic hills surrounding Sioux City, given a dinner at the Hotel Martin Tuesday evening and taken to the theatre. They were taken on a shopping tour and attended another luncheon at the Grain Exchange on Wednesday. Naturally the ladies want the Association to hold all of its future meetings in Sioux City.

The visiting ladies who graced the Convention with their presence were: Mesdames A. L. Anderson, Rossie, Ia.; R. L. Beale, Tama, Ia.; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, Nebr.; Fred M. Davis, E. L. Dwyer, Ft. Dodge, Ia.; E. M. Galbraith, Sac City, Ia.; Chas. Ehrismann, Wagner, S. D.; S. W. Eastlack, Schaller, Ia.; John Herfkens, Wynot, Nebr.; Arthur Hermsdorf, Cornell, Ia.; Jos. McEwing, Crofton, Nebr.; Ernest McKee, Wagner, S. D.; Ray Miner, Meriden, Ia.; B. H. Moseley, Belden, Nebr.; W. L. Swanson, Rodney, Ia.; A. C. Wettestad, Colton, S. D.

Among the country elevator operators present were: One from Minnesota, E. H. Rudloff, Steen.

NEBRASKA: B. H. Moseley, Belden; Jos. McEwing, Crofton; J. B. Larson, Laurel; Vernon C. Larson, Laurel; John Herfkens, Wynot.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Arthur Anderson, Vermilion; C. F. Carroll, Platte; W. T. Cihak, Geddes; Frank A. Classen, Bovee; Chas. Ehrismann, Wagner; Otto Freitag, Avon; Martin Friedrich, Parkston; Emil H. Geidd, Avon; O. D. Harrison, Hinton; A. A. Hauge, Dimock; Richard Isaak, Parkston; Ernest McKee, Wagner; Martin Orny, Canton; Robert Orr, Meckling; Chris Sandvig, Canton; E. H. Sexauer, Brookings; O. Skotvold, Centerville; Otto Tiede, Parkston; A. C. Wettestad, Colton.

IOWA: M. C. Aldred, Sutherland; A. G. Anderson, Onawa; A. L. Anderson, Rossie; Geo. Arnold, Blencoe; W. J. Banning, Farlin; Chas. Barnes, Blencoe; W. J. Beak, Salix; R. L. Beale, Tama; A. J. Bilborough, Marcus; F. C. Bitter, Spencer; Wm. Breneman, Onawa; Frank D. Byers, Sergeant Bluff; Lee Davis, Farnhamville; Will Davis, Blencoe; C. D. DeVries, Aurelia; S. W. Eastlack, Schaller; I. C. Edmunds, Marcus; Frank W. Evans, Chatsworth; W. A. Evans, McNally;

E. A. Fields, Sac City; E. M. Galbraith, Sac City; J. A. Gray, Onawa; Walter J. Green, Storm Lake; H. H. Grove, Farnhamville; Herman Harms, Brunsville; J. C. Howard, Auburn; L. E. Howard, Auburn; T. B. Howard, Auburn; Kenneth H. Johnson, Onawa; O. J. Kaschmitter, Whittemore; N. W. Klein, Alton; W. J. Klessig, Maurice; L. E. Kriege, Remsen; C. E. Lowry, Storm Lake; J. L. Lowry, Cushing; Jos. McIntyre, Blencoe; A. S. McMasters, Hornick; Owen Manning, Rock Valley; E. A. Milligan, Jefferson; Ray Miner, Meriden; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; M. J. Murphy, Onawa; G. A. Null, Remsen; Frank A. Pearce, Newell; C. E. Persinger, Whiting; A. D. Post, Onawa; Frank Robatka, Ames; Fred Ruhs, Irwin; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; George Schissel, Varina; Harry Sewick, Ireton; F. J. Shreck, New Market; Chas. Skewis, Storm Lake; G. R. Spurgeon, Galva; C. B. Streeter, Whiting; R. C. Stewardson, Arthur; B. M. Stoddard, Sloan; W. L. Swanson, Rodney; H. A. Talbott, Osceola; A. B. Traeder, Odebolt; J. N. Treiner, Remsen; E. R. Wagner, Ankeny; W. C. Walker, Bode; J. R. Ward, Cedar Rapids; James Weart, Cherokee; R. C. Wixon, Meriden.

The Farm Board Tragedy

The iniquity of Farm Board operations was exposed by Franklin S. Betz in a broadcast over the N. B. C. network one evening recently. In part he said:

The farmers of the middle west had a co-operative marketing system of their own. In the last thirty years they had organized nearly 5,000 farmers' elevators for the purpose of marketing their own grain. There were about 500,000 farmer stockholders in these organizations and each one of these companies was a link in a mighty economic chain that was being forged by the grain growers of the middle west. The companies had an investment of around \$100,000,000, and they were handling annually around 650,000,000 bus. of grain.

Into this Eden of agricultural co-operative endeavor and harmony came the "serpent"—the Farm Board and its racketeering subsidiaries. These subsidiaries came not to build but to destroy. They played havoc in nearly every community where the local Farmers Elevator would not sign up with and become part of a gigantic grain brokerage concern which now falsely claims no affiliation with the government nor with any governmental agency. Backed by government money, they have their "night-riders" by the hundred in almost every state. They threatened to build elevators at points where the farmers elevator wanted to maintain its identity and continue its business upon a peaceful and economic basis. Communities were upset and brother was arrayed against brother. We are told that court injunctions have been obtained in at least one state to prevent certain parties from starting an organization that would be antagonistic to the Farm Board and the tactics of its subsidiaries. Local co-operative elevators have no money to spend fighting this foe which has almost unlimited government funds behind it and is trying to monopolize everything for the individual benefit of a few men.

And when we say "individual benefit" we have only to turn to the list of salaries that are being paid by the Farm Board and its subsidiaries out of the taxpayers' money.

Relief orders for flour and feed wheat amounting to an equivalent of 23,006,012 bus. of wheat had been approved by the Red Cross up to May 14. Requests for relief flour continue in volume, so it has been decided to reserve the wheat for human food, and to accept no orders for stock feed after May 31. In the form of flour 12,204,233 bus. has been distributed and as feed 10,757,300, while 45,079 bus. went for whole wheat and cereals.

[Continued from Page 489]

G. O. BROPHY, Omaha, Nebr., representing the Union Pacific Ry., spoke on The Truck Problem, citing legislation affecting rail rates and rail competition. He scored the waste in developing the inland waterway, and won the plaudits of his listeners.

THOS. N. MULLOY, Topeka, Director of the Motor Carrier Department of the Kansas Public Service Commission, gave the other side of the truck problem, its growth, necessity, etc.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Reduce Governmental Expenditures

WHEREAS business recovery is dependent upon the government balancing its budget and confining its expenditures within its income and

WHEREAS the tax burden is already so great that the people are unable to bear any added burdens, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the only true way to tax relief, both in the Nation and in the State, is thru the reduction of governmental expenditures and not by adding new sources of revenue for income.

Against State Income Tax

RESOLVED that we do now go on record as being opposed to the adoption of the proposed income tax amendment to the State Constitution as being a grant of power wholly unnecessary and highly dangerous to the economic and social welfare of the citizens of our State, be it further

RESOLVED that any grant of power to tax delegated to government be so limited as to define the rate and the purpose for which the funds so derived are to be dedicated, thus assuring that the new tax will be one in lieu of and not in addition to any general property tax.

Divorce Politics From Grain Inspection Service

WHEREAS, the conduct of the Kansas Grain Inspection Department, due to political interference, resulted in inefficiency and demoralization in a service between producer and consumer which is paid for as a pure business service, the revenues after deduction of necessary legitimate costs of service, belonging to shippers and not to general state revenues, be it

RESOLVED that the legislature of Kansas be requested to take such steps as will absolutely separate politicians from service in this Department and participation in its revenues. Be it further

RESOLVED that we commend Mr. George B. Ross, former chief inspector of grain under several governors, for his splendid public service and for his frank straightforward disclosure of methods recently adopted in this department that are inimical to efficiency of the department.

For Foreign Trade Agreement

WHEREAS, the restoration of prosperity in the United States requires that foreign markets shall be obtained for the sale of our surplus agricultural products, and

WHEREAS the high duties, restrictions and quotas now imposed by many foreign countries upon American wheat and flour virtually amount to an embargo thereon, and

WHEREAS, legislation by Congress sponsored by the American Exporters' and Importers' Ass'n of New York is now pending on the calendar of the United States Senate, authorizing and requesting the President to negotiate treaties or trade agreements with foreign governments providing for mutual concessions in tariff duties for the promotion of reciprocal trade, and

WHEREAS, such legislation and the negotiation of such treaties or trade agreements with foreign governments would necessarily greatly increase our export trade in agricultural products, now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, we favor the enactment of said legislation and recommend to all our members that they give to it their active support.

For Economy in Government

WHEREAS, economic conditions have reduced the income of all industries and individuals, and

WHEREAS, our government expenditures are expanded even beyond the flush period of 1929, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we call upon Congress to undertake further systematic and drastic reductions of governmental expenditures by eliminating unnecessary bureaus and activities by reducing the scope of work of various departments insofar as that can be

accomplished without interfering with vital public service, by dispensing with an army of unnecessary government employees and by reducing salaries of senators and congressmen and of government officials and employees in line with the trend of levels necessary in business and industry, and generally by introducing into the government service all economies required by current business conditions, and that as evidence of good faith in matters of economy, senators and congressmen should immediately undertake to reduce their own salary and drastically eliminate expenses chargeable to government.

For Regulation of Bus and Truck Lines

WHEREAS, we appreciate the service which has and is being rendered to us by the railways of our country, and

WHEREAS, the said railways are in most cases the heaviest taxpayers in our country, and

WHEREAS, in late years the trucking and transportation by bus lines has made great inroads into the revenues of our railways and caused increases in freight rates, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we recommend the granting of permits to operate such trucks and bus lines be placed under the supervision jointly of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Public Service Commission and regulated in the same manner as the railroads are now regulated.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: R. L. Miller, Kinsley, president; C. A. Kalbfleisch, Harlan, vice-president; E. J. Smiley, Topeka, sec'y-treasurer; and the following directors: J. H. Voss, Downs; Chas. Herron, Cimarron; and Omer Marshall, Superior, Nebr.

WICHITA and Dodge City invited the 1933 convention.

Therewith the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Topeka Convention Notes

OKLAHOMA CITY sent William Springall.

Price Feuquay of Wolcott and Lincoln came from Wellington.

HUTCHINSON sent G. H. Bidwell, John Hayes and T. B. Armstrong.

FROM NEBRASKA came E. L. Brown, Chester and Edwin Grueber, Byron.

SALINA was represented by Ted Branson, Dave Lorenz, and B. K. Smoot.

DODGE CITY was represented by Fred Casterline, C. C. Isely and J. F. Moyer.

TEXAS CITY was represented by Arthur C. Benson, Texas City Terminal Elevator.

FROM ST. JOSEPH came E. W. Green, A. R. Taylor, Stratton Grain Co., and R. E. Weise.

WICHITA delegates were Sam Wallingford, William Kopp, Jack Harold and E. F. Beyer.

Secy. W. E. Culbertson, Delevan, Ill., of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, stopped in to see how Ed Smiley runs a meeting.

CONTINUOUS QUOTATION SERVICE was conveniently furnished during the convention by B. C. Christopher & Co.

FT. WORTH and MINNEAPOLIS each had one representative. E. K. Smith, Ft. Worth, and John McCaull, Minneapolis.

BUILDERS, MACHINERY and SUPPLY MEN were Alex Hanson and Thos. Yonlay of Fairbanks Morse & Co.; E. F. Ernst, Chas. Newell, and George Douglas.

RAILWAYS were represented by C. A. Buell and G. W. Coffin, M. P.; H. C. Dell, A. T. and S. F.; M. L. Courtenay, Wabash; William Lillard, C. O. Brophy and Sam Remhardt, U. P.

INSURANCE FRATERNITY sent R. T. Blood and F. S. Rexford, Wichita, Kans.; E. A. Bystrom, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Lehr, Lincoln, Nebr., all of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Ladies present were Mesdames J. D. Allen, Eudora; E. F. Beyer, Wichita; Fred Casterline, Dodge City; L. A. Hicks, Kansas City,

Mo.; C. M. Isom, Bellaire; Robert Johnson, Olathe; R. A. Miller, Kinsley; L. A. Patterson, Beloit; O. E. Rice, Athol; C. E. Sheldon, Eudora.

KANSAS CITY CAME in full force and was represented by the following: Cort Addison, Frank Bruce, M. C. Bruce, H. R. Breug, Luke Byrne, R. E. Cheare, Stanley Christopher, Jr., Gifford Jordan, H. E. Merrell and Clyde Truesdell of B. C. Christopher & Co.; F. B. Conner, C. S. Conover, Oscar Cook, E. A. Cayce, Geo. L. Davis, W. D. Farmer, Fred L. Ferguson, F. J. Fitzpatrick, B. J. O'Dowd, Frank Theis, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Co., Marion Fuller, B. J. Geisel, Jos. S. Geisel, W. E. Grogman, R. P. Harbord, H. D. Harding, Kenneth Hart, L. A. Hicks, Jack Hughes, J. F. Hughes, A. W. Hunt, A. T. Ingman, C. T. Irons, A. C. Johnson, Gunnard Johnson of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., F. T. Kane, J. F. Leahy, J. E. Liggett, A. J. Mann, Jack Martin, R. G. Martin, E. C. Meservey, Robt. B. Murphy, William Murphy, Jimmy Quinn, Harry Ragan, F. J. Rapp, J. P. Rhodes, J. N. Russell, L. W. Sanford, Uhlmann Grn. Co., T. D. Savage, R. M. Scoular, Edwin A. Sebus, Frank Stahl, Ace Thomason, W. C. Van Horn, Ed Wood, Bill Young.

COUNTRY SHIPPERS PRESENT included J. D. Allen, Eudora; Louis B. Allen, Kanopolis; W. D. Allen, Richland; Otho Behymer, Emporia; Marvin Ber... Rossville; H. D. and L. R. Bevan, Abilene; J. W. and V. C. Boyd, Girard; L. D. Brandt, Douglass; P. I. Broom, Lebanon; Geo. C. Brown, Minneapolis; L. H. Carnahan, Holton; Claud M. Cave, Sublette; E. W. Chacey, Meriden; L. J. Christiansen, Sublette; J. D. Collins, Plymouth; E. R. Craven, Summerfield; H. M. Crosby, St. Francis; A. R. Dean, Blue Rapids; R. A. Decker, Smith Center; N. R. Dockstader, Glen Elder; T. H. Ewing, Ellsworth.

G. A. Flamming, Hillsboro; A. L. Flook, Galva; E. A. George, Earlton; J. A. Gifford, Clifton; F. L. Gray, Lyons; C. L. Hardman, Wakeeney; Chas. Herron, Cimarron; C. G. Hopkins, Sylvan Grove; C. M. Isom, Bellaire; Joseph Janousek, Ellsworth; Walter January, Rolla; Robert Johnson, Olathe; C. A. Kalbfleisch, Harlan; M. O. Koesling, Osborne.

J. C. Lanning, Sabetha; Merl V. Lanning, Iola; George Layne, Simpson; W. S. Lovett, Galva; Paul Ludicke, Home; J. M. Lydick, Havi and George McClelland, Mayetta; R. L. Miller, Kinsley; J. E. Ogren, Arkansas City; E. R. Owens, Formosa; L. A. Patterson, Beloit; M. E. Pierce, Marion; K. A. Reams, Meriden; Ralph Reich, Long Island; Alfred Rensmeyer, Wakeeney; D. S. Rhode, Tampa; Dusty Rhodes, Colony; O. E. Rice, Athol; G. F. Rott, Brewster; George Rose, Morrowville; J. O. Ross, Wamego; C. T. Royster, Lawrence.

Wallace Seibert, Canada; C. E. Sheldon, Eudora; C. C. Smith, Conway Springs; J. J. Smith, Clifton; S. W. Smith, Canton; G. M. Snyder, Effingham; Ned Stanton, Meriden; E. M. Stull, Palco; Eric Thompson, Norway; J. H. Voss, Downs.

"Way Back When!"

By P. F. McALLISTER

Do you remember "Way back when" (1918 to 1925) we salesmen, "peddlers," "order-takers," "pests," or anything you want to call us, would solicit your order for overhauling or improving your elevator, your query was: "When are prices coming down?", or—"Why don't you forget war prices?" and hundreds of similar questions and answers?

As I remember, nearly all grain dealers promised to do something when prices got back to normal (meaning 1913). Well, here they are. Why don't you do something, as you said you would? What's your answer now? Did you think grain prices would stay up and building and other prices would go down?

From a selfish point of view, this price arrangement would be fine for us, but old man nature, or old man supply and demand, just don't work that way! Why not meet and be met half way—you with repairs and remodeling to be done, or you with a new elevator to be built, or you that must have additional storage to take care of your requirements? Let's get together again!

Quotations for building materials are again being made for ten or fifteen day periods, which indicates that we can begin to look for advances. Of course, the advances are not going to be great at any one time, but it indicates the bottom has been reached.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

At the recent annual convention of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n (reported in the last number of the Journals), the chairman of the hay conference, Arlo V. Turner, of Modesto, recommended "That the ass'n is committed to a determined effort to have all government, state, county and municipal purchases of hay made on the basis of Federal-State grades as administered by the State Dept. of Agriculture." He also advocated that a bill be prepared before the coming legislature requiring every individual purchasing farm products, particularly hay, from the producer, to carry a sufficient bond to protect producers of this product, and that immediate conferences be arranged with farm organizations and interested parties to draft such a measure and organize the necessary support before the coming legislature.

Hollister, Cal.—Dealers and producers have been warned by C. A. Gardner, of the Lathrop Hay & Grain Co., of this city, to look out for a man who suddenly left Hollister taking with him a brand new truck belonging to the Lathrop Co. and leaving behind him large-sized, unpaid bills for eggs purchased. The description of this man, furnished by Mr. Gardner, is as follows: A. W. Silvers; age about 45; large knot on right wrist from broken arm; knows the egg line thoroly; wife about 40, quite stout, weighing about 200, talks with very coarse voice. Child 7 years, very slim. Left with Ford touring sedan, Kewanee green, motor No. A4362733, also new Chevrolet truck, motor No. T2989510, maroon cab, dual wheels, home-made bed, black fenders. A reward of \$50 has been offered by the Lathrop Hay & Grain Co. for information regarding the whereabouts of Silvers.

CANADA

Prince George, B. C.—If negotiations now being carried on materialize, a 100-barrel flour mill and a 5,000-bu. elevator will be erected here this summer. Albert Elmquist, of Vancouver, is advancing the project.

Archerwill, Sask.—Two elevators here, owned by the Saskatchewan Pool Elevtr., Ltd., and the United Grain Growers, Ltd., were destroyed by bush fire on May 12, together with 17,000 bus. of grain; loss, estimated at \$30,000.

Toronto, Ont.—A profit of \$112,347 for the year ending Mar. 31, 1932, is shown in the report of the Goderich Elevtr. & Transit Co., Ltd., as against \$127,273 in 1931. Dividends of \$1.40 per share were paid on the company's stock for the year, and the surplus carried forward was \$119,127, compared with \$199,916 for 1931.

Meacham, Sask.—Three elevators here, operated by the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., the Standard Elevtr. Co. and the Wheat Pool, were burned late Saturday night, May 7, the fire obviously being of incendiary origin, as it started in the three buildings simultaneously. The loss was estimated at approximately \$75,000; about 70,000 bus. of wheat was also destroyed. The meager fire-fighting equipment of this small village was unable to cope with the flames. It is said the elevators will be rebuilt.

COLORADO

Julesburg, Colo.—The Scott-Wise Grain Co. is no longer in business here, but M. F. Stephenson, of Denver, may lease this mill about July 1.—L. E. Wise.

Walsh, Colo.—Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., purchased an interest in the Chamness Elevtr. Co. here and is operating the plant under its own name.—J. S. Hart.

Denver, Colo.—Insurance companies cleaned out and salvaged most of the approximately 320,000 bus. of grain, principally wheat, belonging to the Farmers National Grain Corp. that was in the elevator of the Longmont Farmers Milling & Elevtr. Co.'s elevator when it burned early in April. The National Corp. was operating the elevator under lease.

ILLINOIS

Casey, Ill.—Mail addressed to C. E. Appleby & Son is returned marked "Out of business."

Rock Falls, Ill.—The old Kadel Elevtr. has been taken over by J. L. McKinney, who has changed the name to the South Side Elevtr.

Sidell, Ill.—Fire probably caused by spontaneous ignition damaged the dust and cob house of the Sidell Grain & Feed Co. on May 16.

Croft (Fancy Prairie p. o.), Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co.'s elevator, the burning of which was reported in the Journals last number, contained 2,000 bus. of corn.

El Paso, Ill.—M. J. Remmers, former bookkeeper for the El Paso Elevtr. Co., has been retained as manager. A. W. Hildreth, former manager, having resigned.—W. G. Nelson, of Macomb, Ill.

Elgin, Ill.—The Alfalfa Products Co. [the incorporation of which was reported in the Journals last number], incorporated to manufacture food products, is now marketing tea and syrup.—Alfalfa Products Co.

Frankfort, Ill.—The Frankfort Grain Co. has installed machinery for the manufacture of chicken feeds, which it is now putting out under the trade name of Wilco Poultry Feeds, forming the name from Will County.

Peoria, Ill.—Charles Weinstein, pres. and manager of the former Weinstein Milling Co., whose plant burned in January, 1931, started civil action to recover \$67,000 in damages, as the result of the fire, against five insurance companies. Attorneys representing the insurance companies are reported to have charged in Federal Court that the milling company's plant was set on fire for the insurance money.

Toluca, Ill.—M. C. Donnelly, who has managed the Toluca Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator for the past four years, resigned recently and Russell Porch has been appointed to succeed him. The change takes effect June 15.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was held in this city, at the Chatsworth Hotel, May 24, at 6:30 p. m., altho it had previously been announced that there would be no May meeting.

Champaign, Ill.—A meeting will be held in this city by the grain trade of the Champaign territory on June 14, at the Hotel Inman, where dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m. Sec'y Culbertson wants to see all who can possibly attend at this meeting.

Flagg Center (Rochelle p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co., of Esmond, Ill., H. L. Hanson, manager, recently purchased the elevator at this point formerly owned by the Flagg Center Farmers Elevtr. Co. The new owners are installing a grain cleaning machine.

Shabbona, Ill.—At about 4:30 a. m., May 18, W. H. Herrmann's elevator and feed mill were burned, also two box cars standing on the siding by the elevator; loss, estimated at \$15,000; partly insured. The elevator, which had a capacity of about 30,000 bus., was practically filled with grain, including wheat, oats, corn and barley. One car filled with grain was saved. The fire was believed to have been started by tramps in one of the empty box cars which stood close to the elevator. The feed mill machinery is a total loss.

Warsaw, Ill.—Our elevator was struck by lightning early Saturday morning, May 7, between 3 and 4 o'clock. It was a total loss. The insurance on the building and equipment was \$15,000, and on the grain and other stock on hand \$2,000. We are planning to rebuild at once and about the same kind of elevator as the one destroyed, altho this is not definitely settled. The W. A. Dodge Elevtr., operated under the firm name of Sharp & Sharp, was not burned and is now the only elevator in Warsaw.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Streator, Ill.—A meeting was held in the Elks Bldg., Thursday evening, May 5, arranged by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, and was attended by about 700 farmers, business and professional men. Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the ass'n, stressed the danger of a grain monopoly built on government money, which would destroy the farmers' elevators and increase the marketing cost to farmers; Phil S. Hanna, of Chicago, editor of the Chicago Journal of Commerce, discussed waste and extravagance in the many buros and departments in Washington, which cost tax payers hundreds of millions of dollars annually; R. I. Mansfield, of Chicago, spoke on "Grain Markets and Government," giving an able discussion of the economies and advantages from the handling of grain thru board of trade methods. Meetings similar to this one have been held at Jerseyville, Rock Island, Kankakee and other Illinois cities, and it is planned to continue meetings at important cities and towns until the entire populace is awakened to the real danger of the situation.

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Gilman, Ill.—Grain men of the Gilman territory will meet together here June 9, at 6:30 p. m., at the Green Lantern, where dinner will be served. As no meeting was held in May, it is desired by Sec'y Culbertson to make this a good one in point of attendance.

Oakley, Ill.—The Farmers National Warehouse Corp., subsidiary of the Farm Board, has purchased the two grain elevators in this village from the Oakley Grain Co., one of which stands on ground leased from the Wabash Railroad. About five lots are included in the property. The purchase does not include the office building at the elevators, and the Oakley Grain Co. (composed of Henry L. LeGrand, Reed Holcomb and E. W. Jokisch) will continue to function at Oakley and also at Sangamon, where it owns an elevator. It is rumored that the company may erect another elevator here.

CHICAGO NOTES

Walter G. Moorhead is back again in the commission business, dealing in grain, hay, produce and stocks.

Members of the Board of Trade are reported to have voted 862 to 13 against prohibition, 596 voting for absolute repeal of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. and 266 voting for modification.

W. M. Hommerding, wheat buyer for the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., delivered an intensely interesting address on "Flour Milling" May 19 in the Board of Trade, under the auspices of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants.

The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Peter H. King, of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.; T. Clifford Rodman, partner of Shields & Co.; Raymond J. Barnes, vice-pres. of the Tidewater Grain Co., Philadelphia; Alexander L. Sinsheimer, New York.

In a will made in 1927 the late Henry S. Robbins, former attorney for the Board of Trade, made bequests to two hospitals and Yale University, that he revoked a month before his death, on account of the diminished value of securities held by him from \$250,000 to \$45,000. The widow was bequeathed the income up to \$4,000 a year.

A feed jobbing business has been formed by H. J. Bergman, former pres. of the Imperial Meal Co., of Minneapolis, to be known as the Bergman Meal Co., which will handle soy bean meal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, concentrates and grain screenings. Mr. Bergman is occupying the same quarters as the Newsome Feed Co., 166 W. Jackson Blvd.

INDIANA

New Haven, Ind.—New Haven-Thurman Equity Co. suffered fire damage Apr. 18.

Akron, Ind.—Charles Hoover, age 67, was stricken with heart trouble while working about his feed mill, on May 13, and died almost instantly. He had been in failing health for some time.

Frankton, Ind.—Frank E. Dowling has resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator, which position he has held for several years. He has moved to Logansport to engage in the same line of business. Miles Gooding has succeeded him here.

Somerset, Ind.—Lightning is thot to have caused the fire that destroyed the Somerset Feed Mill at night, May 7, as reported in the last number of the Journals; loss, \$3,300; insured for \$2,500. The plant was all newly built only nine months ago. B. F. Talley, owner, expects to rebuild shortly.

Judyville, Ind.—The Davis Grain Co.'s elevator that burned late in April, is being rebuilt, work having been started the third week of this month.

Bluffton, Ind.—An attempt was made recently to set fire to the old Arnold Elvtr. building by an incendiary. The fire was discovered in time, with the result that but little damage was done to the elevator.

Evansville, Ind.—The new soy bean unit of the Mead Johnson Co. that is under construction, replacing the unit burned recently, is to be of brick, concrete and steel, 36 x 127 feet, five stories and basement. Twelve grain bins, with a capacity of 5,000 bus. each, are also to be constructed.

Bourbon, Ind.—We will operate a grain elevator and feed mill at Bourbon, beginning about June 1. We will manufacture feeds, handle fertilizers, salt, binder twine, flour, feeds, etc. Our grain storage capacity will be about 10,000 bus. The name of the firm will probably be Bourbon Grain & Feed Co., owned by the writer.—H. B. Fry (Argos, Ind.).

Evansville, Ind.—John K. Jennings, pres. of the Diamond Feed Mills here, has received three threatening letters during the past week. One note read: "Old Jen, you have played again—what about the bullet?" One note with a match was pinned to the door of Jennings's garage. During the past winter Jennings was in charge of the relief work of the city.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Announcement has been made of the winners in the ten districts of the state in competition for the second annual \$500 scholarship awarded by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Ins. Co. After the ten winners have taken the final examination, the winner will be awarded the scholarship for entrance in an Indiana college or university that has a school of business or commerce.

West Middleton, Ind.—The Sellars Grain Co., operating at Forest and Russiaville, Ind., bot the West Middleton mill and elevator recently at auction. The mill will be remodeled and renovated. Grain, feed and coal will be handled. Frank Sellars, of Forest (headquarters of the company), will come here to look after the elevator, and Vern Johns, local manager for the Sellars Co. at Russiaville, will probably move to West Middleton, it is reported.

IOWA

Olds, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its charter for 20 years; capital stock, \$30,000.

Orchard, Ia.—The Farmers Supply Co. has sold out all of its stock and closed its elevator here.

Mondamin, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Western Corn Sheller and new leg belting and motors.

Ayrshire, Ia.—Charles Sewell, formerly of Emmetsburg, Ia., has located here and is establishing a feed grinding mill.

Harlan, Ia.—R. E. Poole is entering the commercial feed business, making a specialty of manufacturing molasses and mineral feeds.

Faulkner, Ia.—The Wilder Grain Elvtr. Co. was robbed of \$180 during the night of May 13.

Bartlett, Ia.—The elevator at this point owned by Good Bros., of Hamburg, Ia., burned at 5:45 p. m., May 10; insured. About 1,800 bus. of corn was destroyed. The fire was believed to have originated in the engine room.

Fenton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new one-ton feed mixer.

Washta, Ia.—The Weart & Lysaght Lbr. Co. has appointed A. C. Forbes manager of its elevator, succeeding F. A. Christainsen, resigned.

Sidney, Ia.—The feed grinding and ice making plant of the Crystal Ice & Produce Co., Grover C. Magel proprietor, burned early in May; loss, \$15,000.

Woder, Ia.—The C. A. Lawler Elvtr. closed when the bank ceased operating here. Mr. Lawler has gone to Minneapolis to live.—Jack Westerfeld (Des Moines).

Truesdale, Ia.—O. V. Critz & Co., of Curlew, have leased the K. R. Frazier elevator here [which was operated as Truesdale Grain Co.].—C. E. Lowry, of James E. Bennett & Co.

Adaza, Ia.—The D. Milligan & Co.'s lumber and grain office was entered by thieves, during the night of May 9, who got nothing for their work, evidently being frightened away before they had time to do much.

Welton, Ia.—Albert Reimers, receiver for the Welton Elvtr. Co., of this place, has filed his final report, which has been approved by the judge. Assets were liquidated for \$2,482, leaving \$1,002 for the stockholders.

Westfield, Ia.—An improved head drive and motors will be installed in J. J. Mulaney's new 20,000-bu. ironclad elevator that is to be built, as reported in the Journals last number. The site is on the Milwaukeee.

Titonka, Ia.—Both elevators here were broken into during the night of May 11; nothing was missed from the North Iowa Grain Co.'s office, and only a small amount of change was taken from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office.

Ottosen, Ia.—Lenhard Holden, who helped to organize and build up the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here and who has been a member of the board of directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa for two years and was re-elected for three more years, is a candidate for the office of state representative.

Ackley, Ia.—Henry Boyenga, of Chapin, Ia., who previous to going to Chapin, about 10 years ago, was manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for clerk of Franklin County Court. Mr. Boyenga was also manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Chapin for several years.

Anamosa, Ia.—The Anamosa Elvtr. has been sold by Clifford L. Niles to Mrs. E. D. Headlee and Carl Headlee, who have taken possession. Elmer Headlee will be in charge as manager. The new owners have changed the name to the Anamosa Milling Co. and expect to install an oat huller, a mixer and a new set of rolls. Trucks for free delivery will also be added.

Greene, Ia.—James Miller, a former grain and stock buyer here and a resident of Greene for 35 years, died May 11, at the Masonic sanitarium at Davenport, where he was taken from a hospital at Rochester, Minn. For the last 15 years Mr. Miller had made his home with his children in other towns. Burial was at Greene. He is survived by two sons, two daughters and a number of grandchildren.—Art Torkelson.

Marion, Ia.—The equipment of the 15,000-bu. iron-clad cribbed elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., on the Milwaukee R. R., recently reported as completed and running, includes one leg with 14 x 7-in. buckets, improved head drive, two 40-h.p., one 15-h.p., one 7½-h.p., one 5-h.p. and one 3-h.p. Howell motors, Improved truck dump, and Munson Mill Manlift and a Sidney Sheller. The house was erected and equipped by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The company ships out no grain but does ship in. I. L. Ford is manager.

Blencoe, Ia.—Charles Barnes, for 13 years with the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, will soon start operating his new 25,000-bu. ironclad cribbed elevator being erected by the Williams Const. Co., containing one leg with an elevating capacity of 3,300 bus. per hour, a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, an improved truck dump, a head drive of the latest design, one 7½-h.p. motor and one 2½-h.p. Shipments will be weighed thru a Richardson Automatic Scale in cupola. An improved cleaner will complete the equipment.

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Reinbeck, Ia.—Damage done to the Hettler Lbr. Co.'s elevator by the fire of Apr. 27 was found to have been far less than was at first thot. The fire was confined to the top of the building, the cupola being a total wreck together with the automatic scales and much of the hoisting machinery which it housed. But the main body of the building was intact and little damaged, due to the prompt work of the fire department. Work was started during the first week of May on the new office for the company, to replace the office destroyed last August by fire when the business was owned by the Reinbeck Lbr. Co. It will be of hollow tile construction.

KANSAS

Laird, Kan.—Chester E. Bondurant has put in a bulk oil station.—F. S. Rexford.

Herndon, Kan.—Hail slightly damaged the mill plant of the Beaver Valley Roller Mills on May 4.

Galatia, Kan.—The Wolf Milling Co. sustained windstorm damage to its elevator plant on May 2.

Atchison, Kan.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce E. B. Hackney was re-elected pres.

Acres, Kan.—On May 2 windstorm slightly damaged the elevator plant of the Kansas Wheat Pool Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n.

Randall, Kan.—C. W. Bradshaw sold his interest in the Hart-Bradshaw Lbr. & Grain Co. to the Hart Lbr. & Grain Co.—J. S. Hart.

Jamestown, Kan.—The Hart Lbr. & Grain Co. purchased Mr. Bradshaw's interest in the Hart-Bradshaw Lbr. & Grain Co.—J. S. Hart.

Ashland, Kan.—F. M. Mead has let contract to modernize his electric power installation to bring it up to standard.—F. S. Rexford.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Security Elevator is remodeling its "B" elevator, installing a truck dump and a 20-ton Gaston Scale.—Roland Blood.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A long vacation is contemplated by Joe Brada, sec'y-treas. of the Southwest Grain Co. for several years, who recently retired from the firm.

Tribune, Kan.—John Meyers, former elevator manager at different points in this state, is slowly recovering from the effects of an auto accident last October.

Ashland, Kan.—J. W. Berryman recently remodeled his elevators here and at Buffalo and standardized the electrical power installation. The Farmers Elevator did the same.—Roland Blood.

Saxman, Kan.—W. H. Burke, proprietor of the Burke Grain Co., of Little River, Kan., is building a 15,000-bu. frame ironclad elevator here. It will be modern thruout. Electric power will be used.—F. S. Rexford.

Coldwater, Kan.—W. R. Johnson is building a 14,000-bu. elevator, fully modern thruout with anti-friction bearings, etc. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here is likewise installing anti-friction bearings.—F. S. Rexford.

Duquoin, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. contemplates changing from gas to electric power as soon as the new high-line is brought in. A fully-enclosed ball-bearing motor will be purchased.—Roland Blood.

Tampa, Kan.—The Tampa Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has torn out all old electrical wiring and replaced same in conduit for a standard installation. Dustproof globes are installed thruout for additional safety.—F. S. Rexford.

Wichita, Kan.—The Wichita Board of Trade held its annual election of officers during the second week of May, with the following results: Pres., R. R. Roth (re-elected); vice-pres., J. H. Beyer. Directors: S. P. Wallingford, C. C. Ogren, P. M. Morton and J. A. Woodside

Mitchell, Kan.—W. H. Burke, of Little River, has acquired the old Farmers house here, is completely rebuilding and remodeling and installing electric power and otherwise modernizing the elevator.—F. S. Rexford.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Trading in wheat futures on the Board of Trade opened May 16 very auspiciously, the volume of business done since opening having exceeded expectations and the leaders in inaugurating the new department are much pleased with the results. C. D. Jennings is pres. of the Grain Clearing Corp.

Cleveland, Kan.—Some time ago it was thot that a deal was completed whereby A. E. Wooldridge, of the Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co., of Brown Spur (Kingman p. o.), was to buy the elevator at this point owned by the Farmers Grain & Merc. Co., of Kingman; but an application for a receiver on behalf of some of the creditors for the latter company, stopped negotiations.

Peabody, Kan.—Allen Jones, who for nearly two years has been operating a feed mill, under the name of the Utility Feed Mills, in a wareroom leased from O. Jolliffe, owner of the Peabody Flour Mills, and associates have leased from Mr. Jolliffe, with privilege of purchase, the entire milling property. The business will be known as the Peabody Mills and the Utility Feed Mills will be operated as a department of the mill.

Amy (Dighton p. o.), Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Merc. Ass'n, of Dighton, is building a 20,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elevator here. The plant will be 26 x 30 x 36 ft. and will have bins built over the driveway. A 25-h.p. gas engine housed in an 11 x 11 x 8 ft. concrete house will supply the power, transmission being by rope drive to the head pulley. A Fairbanks-Morse lighting unit will furnish lights. Other equipment includes a Kewanee Truck Lift and Steel Grate, a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 2,500-bu. leg, and SKF Anti-Friction Bearings. The Star Engineering Co. is erecting the building.

Tribune, Kan.—The Stockstill Grain Co. has sold its elevator to the Wheat Pool and Lute Truid, one of its members, is the manager. The interior of the elevator has been remodeled and the outside covered with sheetiron. Two of the Gano Elvtrs. at Tribune are being operated by one man, Mr. Dixon, as but little grain is coming to market. The cement elevator is being used as a storage house and the large frame elevator will be used to take care of the daily offerings, as the crop is light here. The Gano Elvtr. at Aster Siding (not a p. o.) is closed for the time being.—John Meyers.

Cherryvale, Kan.—The N. Sauer Milling Co. has let the contract for the construction and installation of an up-to-date gas engine power plant at the local mill. There will be two twin cylinder gas engines, one of 250 h. p. to drive the mill proper, and the other of 100 h. p. to drive the elevator and conveying machinery and other incidental power about the plant. Included in the equipment will be a closed circuit type of circulating cooling water system, which will require the erection of a cooling tower and basin. The work is expected to be completed by June 10.

Dodge City, Kan.—Agriculture needs "stabilization," but a stabilization corporation cannot effect it. The farmer is entitled to "equality" to industry, but an "equalization fee" cannot bring it to pass. "Orderly marketing" falls trippingly from the tongue, but as professed by politicians has in it no healing. Marketing by "commodity groups" may be effective for prunes, but hardly for wheat that is being harvested somewhere on this planet every day in the year. The thesis that the farmers should achieve "bargaining" thru pools has resulted in losing selling power by its very bigness.—C. C. Isely.

KENTUCKY

Ottenham, Ky.—Rannie Allen has opened a grist mill and corn crusher.

Auburn, Ky.—The Auburn Mills, D. Scott & Sons proprietors, recently installed a hammer mill.

MARYLAND

Adamstown, Md.—Fire of unknown cause slightly damaged the plant of the Farmers National Grain Corp. recently.

BALTIMORE LETTER

Rufus E. McCosh, flour broker and mill agent, is an applicant for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.—R. C. N.

Of the total stocks of wheat now in Baltimore elevators (5,250,000 bus.) more than 4,000,000 bus. are carried by the Grain Stabilization Corp.—R. C. N.

William Rodgers, for many years the Baltimore representative of Knight & Co., grain merchants of New York and Chicago, is seriously ill at his home in this city.

After some days' treatment at the Bon Secours Hospital, subsequent developments made it necessary to operate on Frederick M. Knorr, grain buyer for Samuel J. Diggs & Son, Baltimore. His condition is reported to be precarious.—R. C. N.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Baltimore Flour Club, on May 19, the members voted in favor of establishing a credit buro as an adjunct of the club, and a com'tee was appointed to formulate rules for its operation. The buro will be patterned along the lines of the credit buro of the Cincinnati Flour Club.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Detroit, Mich.—Lightning struck the warehouse of A. K. Zinn & Co., doing slight damage recently.

Hudson, Mich.—The Hudson Milling Co. is installing an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate tramp iron.

Marne, Mich.—Blink Bros. have installed a Bryant Electro-Magnetic Separator on their attrition mill to catch the tramp iron.

Bad Axe, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. is installing an additional 10-h.p. fully-enclosed self-ventilated motor in its local elevator.

Orono (Reed City p. o.), Mich.—A stove in a car recently became overheated, set fire to the car and slightly damaged the warehouse of McClintick & Co.

Vriesland, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is adding an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its attrition mill in this plant to eliminate trouble from tramp iron.

Elwell, Mich.—The Peoples Elvtr. Co. is installing a Dreadnaught attrition mill, with a direct connected 30-h.p. motor, and the engine power formerly used to operate the feed mill will be eliminated.

Cedar Springs, Mich.—D. J. Remer, successor to E. A. Remer & Son, is adding to his equipment a hammer mill with a built-in electro-magnetic separator. The mill is driven by a 30-h.p. motor using a tex-rope drive.

Bangor, Mich.—The Bangor Fruit Exchange, which is now operating the elevator at this station in addition to a fruit warehouse, is installing an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Flushing, Mich.—The Flushing Elvtr. Co. has been making some changes in its electric power, replacing the 40-h.p. motor in the feed mill with a 20-h.p. motor, and installing an additional 5-h.p. motor in the grain and bean elevator. Both motors will be enclosed in a standard fire-resistive enclosure constructed of asbestos lumber and concrete.

Detroit, Mich.—The receivers of the Frank T. Caughey Co. discontinued the business of the company on May 1, and the physical facilities have been taken over by the Wolverine Milling Co., formed for that purpose by D. A. Pettigrew, of Grand Rapids, state manager for Allied Mills for the past two years who resigned to help form the new company, and P. Gilbert, manager of the Caughey Co. under the receivership (which has been in effect for over a year), who will be assistant manager of the new company. Mr. Gilbert has been connected with the feed industry in Michigan for 17 years, and Mr. Pettigrew has been with Allied Mills for 10 years. The Wolverine Milling Co., which took over the Caughey Co.'s mill, elevator and warehouse, will manufacture and distribute feed and grain products and manufacturing facilities.

Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

Harbor Beach, Mich.—George Wruble, who operates the local feed mill in addition to a bean handling warehouse, has added a Bryant Electro-Magnetic Separator at his feed mill to catch the tramp iron.

Kawkawlin, Mich.—On page 398 of April 27 number, it is stated, "The Martindale Bean & Grain Co. of Kawkawlin, Michigan, has had seven fires in the last ten years." Kindly correct this statement. The Martindale Bean Company has had only two fires during its corporate existence.—Kawkawlin Bean & Grain Co., by J. E. Martindale.

Detroit, Mich.—A new company, capitalized at \$150,000, has been organized here for the manufacture of cereal foods by three men who have been connected with the manufacture of breakfast foods in Battle Creek: Charles L. Bartlett, Jesse D. Bordeau and William A. Van Arman. Manufacturing operations started May 9, with a staff of 25 men and an initial production of 20,000 packages of cereals daily.

MINNESOTA

Graceville, Minn.—M. T. Mahoney has resigned as manager of the local Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Kingston, Minn.—The feed mill at this point was destroyed by fire of unknown origin early in May.

Lindstrom, Minn.—The feed mill of the Lindstrom Mill Co. has been protected by the installation of a magnetic separator.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The equipment of William Hoppenstedt's feed mill has been improved by installing a magnetic separator.

Winona, Minn.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., contemplates building a power plant here, to cost \$50,000.

Hoffman, Minn.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co. has installed an oat huller, the feed grinding room having been enlarged for that purpose.

Duluth, Minn.—Hamilton Cook has succeeded W. D. Jons as manager of the local office of Hallet & Carey, Mr. Jons having resigned.

Lake City, Minn.—Tennant & Hoyt Milling Co. has built a brick and concrete power house 40 x 50 feet, and installed two Fairbanks-Morse 360-h.p. diesels with generators. J. H. Brown Co. had the contract.

Browerville, Minn.—The contract awarded by the Browerville Flour & Feed Co. for the erection of a feed mill building to the T. E. Ibberson Co. did not go thru, as the parent company, the Unity Mill Service Co., of Minneapolis, sold the properties at Browerville.

Appleton, Minn.—One of the 17 grain grading schools being held in western Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota was held at this point on Apr. 21. These meetings are sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, state depts. of agriculture and the Milwaukee Railroad, the latter furnishing the car, which was equipped as a laboratory and contained everything necessary to the success of the movement.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

William J. Miller, pres. of the Miller Elvtr. Co. (which operates a line of 20 elevators in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota), veteran Minneapolis grain man and prominent in civic and fraternal affairs, died at his home in this city May 12, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Miller suffered a stroke about a year ago and a second one two weeks before his death. He had been a resident of this city for more than a half century and held one of the original memberships in the Chamber of Commerce. Born in Wisconsin, he entered the grain business in 1877, coming to Minneapolis four years later. For 16 years he ran the Empire Mill; he formed Miller Bros., which in 1901 became the Miller Elvtr. Co., of which he was pres. until his death. He entered the milling business in 1906, and headed the Williston Milling Co., of Williston, N. D., for a time; he also owned the Rugby Milling Co., of Rugby, N. D., and the Fairview Mill Co., of Fairview, Mont. A widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

The Cereal By-Products Co. has moved its local office to more commodious quarters in the Flour Exchange Bldg.

The Maizo Wheat Cereal Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: S. R. Perkins and others; to manufacture cereal products.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Imperial Meal Co., of this city, manufacturers of blended oil meals and operators of an elevator and feed plant. A meeting of creditors was held on May 20.

MISSOURI

Flemington, Mo.—The McCracken Elevator is installing new hammer mill equipment.—E. A. Bystrom.

Chesterfield, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. is installing a 60-h.p. full diesel to replace old power.—E. A. Bystrom.

Brunswick, Mo.—John Reichert has succeeded C. D. Brown as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, Mr. Brown having resigned.

Brookfield, Mo.—A new milling concern has located in Brookfield, the business being under the management of J. O. Wheate, of Wichita Falls, Tex. Poultry and stock feeds, corn meal and graham flour will be manufactured.

Adrian, Mo.—George B. Wyatt, former sec'y-treas. and general manager of the elevator, has acquired the property of the Farmers Elvtr., Supply & Mfg. Co., which was recently sold under the hammer of the Federal Government and brot \$182, including furniture and fixtures and merchandise stock other than that covered by mortgage to the International Harvester Co. Mr. Wyatt is now operating the elevator.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—A giant skyrocket was fired from an automobile at an upstairs window of the Imperial Milling Co.'s plant, in a supposed attempt to set fire to it, on May 4. The rocket missed the window, striking some sheet metal facing six inches from it, striking with such force that the sheeting was badly dented and the rocket telescoped and fell to the sidewalk, where it burned for several minutes.

Shelbina, Mo.—Charley Young's feed mill and store burned at 2 a. m., Apr. 28; nothing was saved; insurance of \$2,500 was carried; Mr. Young estimated that 150 bus. of oats, 75 bus. of shelled corn, 50 bus. of ear corn, 75 bus. of wheat, 400 sacks of feed, a quantity of salt, 125 large sacks of flour, 75 small sacks, 3 sets of scales, a hammer mill, two motors, corn sheller, two trucks, fixtures, etc., were destroyed. Mr. Young will not go back into business.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Board of Trade membership of C. H. Black has been taken over by the Southard Feed & Milling Co., Mr. Black having disposed of his interest in that company and severed connection with it. Fred L. Klecan is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from F. F. Thompson, a partner in James E. Bennett & Co., of Chicago, Mr. Klecan having joined the Bennett staff here, giving that company two representatives on the floor of the Kansas City Board, William Burns being the other.

An important meeting of the Kansas City branch of the Federation of American Business was held in this city at the Hotel Baltimore in the evening of May 16, dinner being served at 6:30 o'clock. Several short talks were given by business men, Senator James A. Reed being the principal speaker. The organization is nonpartisan, its sole object being to take the Federal Government out of private business in competition with its own private citizens, to do away with needless buros and reduce the cost of government, no other political question being allowed.

MONTANA

Ringling, Mont.—The elevator here owned by the Salyard Grain Co., of Minneapolis, burned early Saturday morning, May 14; the elevator was built in 1915 by Muggli Bros. at a cost of \$16,000. Later a \$2,000 office building and storage room was added.

NEBRASKA

Clearwater, Neb.—Lightning rods are being installed on the Clearwater Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Neligh, Neb.—The Neligh Lbr., Grain & Coal Co. is protecting its Elvtrs. A and B with lightning rods.

Royal, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is having its elevator protected from lightning by installing rods.

Page, Neb.—The lightning hazard is being reduced at the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n by putting on rods.

Valparaiso, Neb.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. has transferred A. A. Misek, manager of that company's elevator here for several years past, to Brainard, Neb., to have charge of its elevator there.

Bruno, Neb.—Fred Hlavac, who has been second man at the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at Brainard, has been made manager of the company's elevator at this point, succeeding Mr. Proskovec and son.

North Loup, Neb.—Creditors of the Johnson Elvtr. Co., which recently filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition, have decided to attempt a re-organization of the company. Two elevators, one at this point and one at Big Spring, are operated by the Johnson Co. The elevator here has resumed operation.

Alliance, Neb.—Mrs. Ella Sitz, who has been in charge of the Alliance Cereals Mills since the death of her husband more than a year ago, has made arrangements with the other stockholders of the company to turn over the management of the mill to a board of directors selected from the stockholders. C. M. Adams, who has assisted Mrs. Sitz, will assist the new management in the operation of the plant.

Talmage, Neb.—A meeting of grain dealers in and around Talmage was held on Apr. 18 at the Badberg Restaurant, a brisk movement of corn at several stations preventing some dealers from attending. J. N. Campbell, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, says of the meeting: "We had dinner together at 7 p. m. and spent three hours in a profitable exchange of opinions on the many problems and prospects of the grain business. The depressing shadow of the Farm Board falls athwart every effort of the regular grain trade to revive speculative interest and boost prices."

Kearney, Neb.—Dan Quinton and W. K. Harrison have acquired and will operate the elevator here formerly owned by the Kearney Grain Co. and operated by Paul Burgner, now located at Sterling, Colo., where he is engaged in the grain business. Mr. Harrison was at one time connected with the J. P. Gibbons Grain Co. for many years, and more recently was associated with the Farmers National Grain Corp. Mr. Harrison writes that they will operate under the name of the Fort Kearney Grain Co. He says: "The capacity of our elevator is 40,000 bus. It is of re-inforced concrete with facilities for handling transit business. At the present we do not contemplate handling any side lines, giving our entire attention to a transit grain business. We are located on the U. P. Railroad and the C. B. & Q."

The new system of testing heavy duty scales, using two trucks, each with two inspectors and equipped with 2,000 pounds of test weights and working separately to cover the state, is a great improvement over the old method. We know, of course, that it is the earnest endeavor of all dealers to keep their scales in absolutely correct working condition. Where errors develop, the state inspection will expose them. The inspectors can usually make such adjustments as necessary to cure the troubles, or failing in that, they direct what shall be done to put them in proper condition. The dealers feel that in common with other things the inspection fees should be reduced. Sec'y Felton writes us that this is a matter for the legislature, as the fees are set by law. With one year's experience with the trucks as a guide, it will be easy when the next legislature meets, to determine a proper fee basis for this work, which should yield no more revenue than enough to defray expenses.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Elgin, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange is installing lightning rods.

Brainard, Neb.—A. A. Misk, manager of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at Valparaiso for several years past, has been made manager of the company's house at this point, taking charge May 1. He succeeds A. W. Pekarek, manager here for the past 10 years, who has resigned. The company, in its effort to cut down expenses, insisted that one man handle the work, and Mr. Pekarek did not care to attempt it.

NEW YORK

Middleport, N. Y.—B. Ressigue is installing an electro-magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill to eliminate tramp iron.

Pittsford, N. Y.—Barnes & Son are adding an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard in connection with their feed mill.

Albany, N. Y.—The fifth and last unit of the 13,000,000-bu. elevator under construction here by the Stewart Const. Co. for the Port of Albany, 10,000,000 bus. of which has been leased by the Cargill Grain Co., of Minneapolis, was started on May 18. Construction of the 3,000-h.p. substation, to furnish power for the elevator, was started during the same week, and was to be completed by May 25. Installation of machinery in the first three units of the elevator will be completed before the end of the month, and it is expected that the elevator will be ready to operate about June 1.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

The offices of Paul Whitman, grain and feed broker, have been moved from floor B of the Annex of the Produce Exchange to Room L2.

Members recently elected to the Produce Exchange are: J. W. George, P. J. McCulloch, J. H. Muller and J. S. Mattimore, Jr., the latter being an associate member. Applicants for membership include Ernest Buchow.

Produce Exchange members and employees and tenants of the building to the number of 300 took part in a parade, on the afternoon of May 14, called the "beer for taxation" parade, fathered by Mayor Jim Walker. The float of the Produce Exchange contingent consisted of bundles of wheat and barley straw and 12 farmers, the float being drawn by four horses.

The nominating com'te of the Produce Exchange has named the following candidates, to be voted on by the membership on June 6: Pres., Samuel Knight; vice-pres., Thomas F. Baker; treas., F. H. Teller. Board of managers: Carl F. Andrus, Robert W. Capps, Gerald F. Earle, Leonard C. Isbister, Clifford B. Merritt and T. R. Van Boskerck. Trustee of the gratuity fund: L. G. Leverich.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hankinson, N. D.—H. W. Worner has taken over the management of an elevator at this point.

Williston, N. D.—W. J. Kline will open a grain commission office for the Cargill Co., of Minneapolis.

Kintyre, N. D.—A. M. Nelson is the new manager of the Kintyre Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Aneta, N. D.—Windstorm slightly damaged the roof of the warehouse of the Farmers National Grain Corp. recently.

Garrison, N. D.—Farmers of this district have organized the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., which will affiliate with the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Wahpeton, N. D.—It is rumored that the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, Minn., contemplates the erection of a 500,000-bu. elevator here, of re-inforced concrete, and that it may be done this year.

Strasburg, N. D.—One of the first buildings erected in Strasburg, the old Reliance grain elevator, which has not been used for the past three years, is being torn down and the salvaged material will be used in constructing coal bins. It is owned by A. J. Baumgartner, who is connected with two of the remaining three elevators at this point. The house was built in 1901, before the Milwaukee Railroad had laid its rail into town.

Fargo, N. D.—Albert T. Cole, judge of the district court for the last 16 years, former grain man, lawyer and legislator, died at a local hospital recently, from complications that developed after he suffered a fractured hip in a fall on an icy sidewalk last January.

New England, N. D.—In a special railway coach furnished by the Milwaukee Railroad and equipped as a laboratory on wheels, with tables, grain grading apparatus, motion picture machine and samples of recommended varieties of grain, a meeting was held here on May 3, attended by managers of line, independent and co-operative elevators and farmers. Such subjects as methods of grain grading, varieties of all crops, car loading, mixtures, smut, pure seed and terminal market requirements for quality grain were discussed. The meeting here was one of a series of 17 similar meetings being conducted in North Dakota, South Dakota and western Minnesota, sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, state depts. of agriculture and the Milwaukee Railroad.

OHIO

Frazeysburg, O.—A. L. Morgan has installed a Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer.

Arcanum, O.—The John Smith Grain Co. recently installed a one-ton Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer.

Arcadia, O.—L. R. Good & Sons are installing a large Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer at their elevator.

Malinta, O.—Malinta Elvtr. Co. has added a Sidney Combined Roller Bearing Sheller and Boot to its equipment.

Sidney, O.—We have just recently installed a new 15-ton Fairbanks Motor Truck Dial Scale.—Sidney Farmers Exchange Co.

Malta, O.—The equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been improved by the addition of a Sidney Corn Sheller.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares, no par; incorporators: W. W. Metcalf, Lillian O'Neal and B. F. Cline.

Laura, O.—W. C. Mote has improved his elevator equipment by the addition of a truck dump and an oat huller, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Washington C. H., O.—The Gwinn Milling Co., of Columbus, has leased the elevator and mill of the Washington Milling Co. and will operate the elevator during the coming harvest, but plans for the mill proper have not been announced, tho it is understood that it will continue to remain idle for the time being. The plant here will be under the supervision of J. E. McLean, who for years managed the plant before it was closed two or three years ago.

Fletcher, O.—Wilbur C. Gump is reported to have filed a suit for damages amounting to \$15,130 against the Fletcher Grain & Supply Co., alleging that last September he was badly injured about the body and one leg while delivering grain to the company's elevator. The plaintiff claims that the wagon-lifting device at the elevator broke while his vehicle was being unloaded, resulting in his injuries. He claims that the device was faultily erected and negligently operated, which caused the accident.

Washington C. H., O.—The Sunshine Feed Stores, Inc., headquarters Ft. Wayne, Ind., is erecting an elevator and storage rooms immediately east of the old B. & O. freight rooms, which for the past few years have been occupied by the feed company. The new elevator will be ready for use by the time the new wheat moves; it will be equipped for handling grain and grinding feed. Machinery used for grinding now occupying the old freight house will be moved into the new elevator, but for the most part the plant will be equipped with new machinery.

OKLAHOMA

Vinita, Okla.—A magnetic separator has been installed in the feed mill of the Baxter Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Hydro, Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: W. H. Talkington, H. K. Daugherty and Alfred Arbes.

Goltry, Okla.—Elmer Estill is building an addition to his elevator. The Farmers Exchange is repairing its elevator.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Millers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city on Friday, May 27.

Selman, Okla.—A number of improvements are to be made in the Elbert Grass Grain Co.'s elevator before harvest time, including the installation of an automatic scale. The office building will also be enlarged and the regular annual repairing done.

Aline, Okla.—H. A. House is the new owner and operator of the elevator in the west part of town. Mr. House bot grain here 25 or 30 years ago, and since leaving Aline has been traveling for the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. while living at Oklahoma City.

Amorita, Okla.—C. C. Lambke has succeeded E. O. Calhoon as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Lambke has been connected with the Choctaw Grain Co. here for the past 13 years. Mr. Calhoon is now with the Union Equity Exchange.

Elgin, Okla.—Daniel E. McAnaw, owner of elevators at this point, at Cyril and at Marlow, Okla., died at his home near this city on May 3, at the age of 62 years, after a six weeks' illness. Mr. McAnaw settled near Elgin in 1901 coming here from Wisconsin. His widow survives him.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill began operations on May 2, grinding the new crop of alfalfa, and by the latter part of that week was running to full capacity. The mill expects to continue operations all summer. Last fall, due to the mild winter, the mill cut green alfalfa hay until late in December.

El Reno, Okla.—The Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for the construction of four additional concrete grain tanks and five interspace bins at its plant here. Horner & Wyatt designed the new unit, which is expected to be ready to receive grain by July 10. The tanks will be 18 feet in diameter and 86 feet high, having a total capacity of 100,000 bus.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Douglas, Wash.—The Waterville Union Grain Co., of Waterville, Wash., has let the contract for the construction of a 25,000-bu. cribbed elevator at this point, work to start at once.

Seattle, Wash.—Hugh A. Butler, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, was the guest of honor at a joint dinner given by the Feed Dealers Ass'n, of Washington, Merchants Exchange, and Seattle Grain Exchange, at the Arctic Club, May 25.

Portland, Ore.—On May 11 a meeting was held in the Multnomah Hotel, this city, by a com'te from the Seattle Grain Exchange and one from the Portland Grain Exchange, to discuss grades and discounts for the new crop. Charles Nelson, Phil Benedict, Harry Wyld and Bill Logg composed the com'te from Seattle.

Davenport, Wash.—Lee Jasper will continue here as manager of the Washington Grain & Milling Co.'s elevator, recently taken over under lease by the Seattle Grain Co., together with the Washington Co.'s elevator at Reardan, Wash., and warehouses at different points in this county. As both the Washington Grain & Milling Co. and the Seattle Grain Co. are subsidiaries of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co., of Seattle and Spokane, the only difference, aside from the change in name, will be that the management will be located in Spokane and Seattle instead of in Reardan.

Reardan, Wash.—H. G. Burns, who has been manager of the Washington Grain & Milling Co.'s elevator here for the past 13 years, has been succeeded by W. B. Kelly, of Wenatchee, who has been associated with the Odessa Union Grain Co. Mr. Burns says he is going to achieve the ambition of a lifetime and go farming and fishing. The Washington Grain & Milling Co.'s elevators here and at Davenport and warehouses in this county have been taken over under lease by the Seattle Grain Co. Both of these companies are subsidiaries of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co., of Seattle and Spokane.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lickdale, Pa.—Andrew K. Jacks, of Allentown, Pa., who was in the grain and milling business here for a number of years, died at Elizabethtown, Pa., while on a visit there on May 6, his death being very unexpected.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Newell, S. D.—A magnetic separator has recently been installed in the feed mill of N. E. Hafner.

Burke, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Co. is having lightning rods put on its elevator.

Gregory, S. D.—Von Seggern Bros. east elevator is being protected by lightning rods, as is also the elevator of the Gregory Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Dempster, S. D.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co. lost its elevator by fire May 12, at 4 a. m., together with 3,000 bus. of oats; loss, \$10,000. It will probably be rebuilt.

Osecola, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will wreck its old driveway and replace it with a much wider, more up-to-date one; install new dial scale; replace its old office and engine house with up-to-date one.

Roslyn, S. D.—The property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been bot by J. H. Gullickson, of Fargo, N. D., who will take charge of the elevator about June 1.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Alpena, S. D.—Mason Smith & Son contemplate the purchase and installation of an up-to-date feed mill this summer, to operate in connection with their grain business. The company also handles seeds and fuel.

SOUTHEAST

According to the new state sales tax, which became operative May 1, Mississippi firms doing a retail and wholesale grain and flour business must pay a 2% sales tax under each classification.

Snowville, Va.—The plant of the Little River Milling & Grain Co., C. S. Thompson owner, burned at about midnight, May 6; loss, approximately \$14,000; small amount of insurance. The mill had been rebuilt a year ago, had a capacity of 58 barrels, with feed mill and cornmeal equipment.

TENNESSEE

Martin, Tenn.—Windstorm slightly damaged the flour mill of the Stafford Milling Co. recently.

Dickson, Tenn.—H. E. Fussell has bot from Brandy Nicks the grist mill in the western part of town and will continue its operation.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Merchants Exchange recently adopted resolutions requesting Congress to cut government employees' salaries in an effort to reduce Federal expenses, also demanded that the Government cease to compete with private business and industry, and asked that politics be laid aside in Congress long enough for measures to be adopted that will reduce the cost of government and so reduce the tax burden of its citizens.

TEXAS

Lockhart, Tex.—The Horner Gin is now the Horner Gin & Milling Co., having recently added feed machinery.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Repairs amounting to \$1,800 are being made by the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. at its plant here.

Kerrick, Tex.—Wadley Grain Co. is building a 200,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator here. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Throckmorton, Tex.—A new elevator and mill are under construction here for F. B. Stribling, replacing the plant that burned last fall.

Floydada, Tex.—C. W. Boothe, who has been managing the R. W. Blair Grain Co.'s elevator at Littlefield, Tex., now leased to E. C. Paxton, who is operating it, has returned to this point and has taken charge of his own elevator, which he is getting in readiness for the wheat season.

Hereford, Tex.—J. Milt Erwin has leased the Farmers elevator here and is taking charge on June 1. He will operate it as an independent.

Galveston, Tex.—Tom Shaw has joined the birds. He flew to Kansas City last week to see his son and then hopped to Chicago to look a friend in the eye. No more rail travel for Tom.

Anthony (San Antonio p. o.), Tex.—The Reeves Milling Co.'s plant burned at 11 o'clock p. m., May 4; loss, several thousand dollars; the mill was remodeled about a year ago, and its new machinery will be a total loss.

Littlefield, Tex.—E. C. Paxton, who has been actively connected with the grain business for 35 years, has leased the R. W. Blair Grain Co.'s property and has taken charge. This elevator has been operated by the Doggett Grain Co., with C. W. Boothe as manager. Mr. Paxton was at one time manager of the elevator which he has just leased.

Pilot Point, Tex.—The steel elevator that suffered loss by fire here some time ago, has been taken over by the Sanger Mill & Elvtr. Co. and is being rebuilt into a 35,000-bu. elevator, of steel and frame construction. Storage space will be in the two steel tanks, one of 20,000 bus. capacity and the other of 15,000 bus. capacity. Equipment will include a 10-h.p. motor to drive the two legs, a 6-ton wagon scale, a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a truck and wagon lift.—W. B. Chambers, sec'y-treas., Sanger Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Amarillo, Tex.—Work started during the first week of May on the 500,000-bu. re-inforced concrete addition to the Burrus-Panhandle Elvtrs. It will have 16 tanks, 39 bins altogether. The addition is to be 200 ft. long and 100 ft. high, following the same form of construction as the original elevator. It will be completed about July 1. This will give the company a total capacity at Amarillo of 2,600,000 bus., and will bring the total storage capacity of the Burrus interests, including elevators at Lubbock, Dallas and Ft. Worth, up to 7,600,000 bus. The J. C. Crouch Grain Co., of Dallas, operates the elevators under lease.

WISCONSIN

Star Prairie, Wis.—L. W. Ash has bot the Star Prairie Feed Mill from Mayor C. R. Christianson.

Milwaukee, Wis.—T. L. N. Port, manager of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange Clearing House, has been elected a member of the Exchange.

Eau Claire, Wis.—The feed mill of the R. H. Manz Elvtr. Co. has recently been protected by the installation of a magnetic separator.

Verona, Wis.—The tramp iron danger has been eliminated at the feed mill of the Farmers Co-op. Produce & Shipping Ass'n by the installation of a magnetic separator.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. J. Crandall, a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange since 1893, died at his home at Oconomowoc Lake, Saturday, May 14. Mr. Crandall was associated with the old firm of E. P. Bacon Co. for about 40 years, and was pres. of the company during the last few years before it discontinued business.

Milwaukee, Wis.—P. P. Donahue, pres. of the Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants, is recovering from an illness which has kept him within doors since Apr. 29. H. M. Stratton, vice-pres. of the company, returned on May 2 from a two months' automobile trip thru all the principal countries of Europe.

Legislation at Washington

The Jones Bill, H. R. 10158, was approved May 18 by the House Agriculture Com'te. It authorizes the sec'ys of agriculture and commerce and the attorney-general to prescribe restrictions on volume of individual future trades on exchanges trading in grain and cotton.

President Peter B. Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade said of the Jones bill: "It is unthinkable that at a time like the present a committee of congress should report favorably on such a bill which would tend further to strangle the grain and cotton business. It is small wonder the business depression continues when vocalized minorities like those headed by professional farm leaders can lead congress around by the nose as has been done in influencing the house committee on agriculture to report this bill favorably."

The Sheppard-Lewis bill, S. 4034, was urged May 13 before the Senate Com'te on Banking and Currency by E. H. Hogueland, pres. of the Southwestern Millers League, to protect drawers of drafts. T. B. Paton, for the American Bankers Ass'n, also spoke for the bill, which would make a transferor a preferred creditor. Ogden L. Mills, sec'y of the Treasury, objected that the bill would eliminate the necessity of showing augmentation of assets of the bank that failed, penalizing the general creditors in case of no augmentation.

The House on May 16 rejected the bill to appropriate \$1,450,000 for grasshopper bait.

The Federal Government deficit exceeded \$2,598,000,000 on May 16.

MANY governmental services that are now furnished to the beneficiaries free, gratis, for nothing, would, if charged for, lighten the burden of the taxpayer, and lead to a discontinuance of the service by refusal of the alleged beneficiaries to pay for something they do not need, but which they now accept because it costs them nothing, not realizing they pay for the service indirectly as taxpayers. The bureau of animal industry costs \$16,000,000 a year, but in 1931 collected only \$1,530.98 for service. Meat inspection cost the government \$5,661,140 this year, when the cost of the useless service could be passed on to consumers by taxing the meat. At the low price of hogs the farmers would feel the tax was being passed back on them and demand its repeal and the imposition instead of fines for selling diseased meat.

FORT WORTH

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Cash and Futures

Grain Carriers

Grain and grain products were loaded into 28,575 cars during the week ended May 7, against 35,253 and 37,492 during the like weeks of 1931 and 1930.

Galveston, Tex.—A record for speed in loading grain at this port was made by Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elevator B May 18, the Greek steamer Coulouras Xenos taking on 282,000 bus. of No. 1 dark hard wheat in 7 hours. Grain started running at 8:45 and by 11:45 174,000 bus. were put on board. Deducting three halts for measuring, actual running time was 6 hours and 35 minutes.

Motor truck owners and dealers have retained four firms of lawyers to fight the Kentucky law effective June 18 providing a maximum or gross load for truck and contents of 18,000 pounds on Kentucky highways, that no trailers be permitted in the state. Owners of Kentucky have to January 1, 1933, to comply with regulations regarding type of equipment and those from out of the state until June 18.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The first trainload of a shipment of 2,000,000 bus. of wheat by the Pool has been started for the new port of Churchill on Hudson's Bay. This will be the first commercial movement of grain thru the new elevator. R. W. Paterson, pres. of the "On to the Bay Ass'n," states that Montreal steamship agents have informed him the shipowners will absorb the insurance to place Churchill on the same basis as Montreal on imports from abroad.

The 6-hour day would require an increase of 29% in the number of employees and 32% in the cost to have performed the same work by maintenance of way employees and signalmen on 34 eastern roads, on the basis of work actually performed in 1930, testified Geo. J. Ray, chief engineer of the D., L. & W., before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The larger number of men would have required the purchase of \$5,000,000 worth of additional machinery.

The carriers propose to amend Consolidated Classification Rule 23 to permit railroad agents to distribute less than carload shipments of commodities for a charge of 5 cents per 100 lbs. The proposed rule, in Docket No. 49, reads as follows: "Delivery of freight carried at carload ratings or rates will be made to one consignee only; Carriers' Agents may act as Agents of shippers or consignees for distribution of carload freight to be unloaded by the Carriers upon payment of an additional charge of 5c per cwt. for the service of unloading, sorting and delivery across Carriers' station platforms or reforwarding by rail carriers; cost of drayage to connecting Carriers to be additional."

Exporters of Canadian grain are disturbed at the possibility of enactment of legislation by the Dominion government at the behest of Canadian steamship owners to provide that Canadian grain can not be carried between two Canadian ports in boats of other than Canadian registry. The effect would be to force the carriage of about 10,000,000 bus. of grain annually in Canadian instead of United States bottoms. Canadian vessels do enjoy a good trade in United States grain, however, a total of 11,107,000 bus. of American grain having found its way thru the Welland Canal on Canadian vessels, compared with 1,358,158 bus. of Canadian grain on vessels of American registry. Exporters desire freedom to move grain in the most economical channel. Restrictions would reduce the price paid to Canadian growers of grain.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Grain Exchange division of the Merchants Exchange is co-operating with the Vancouver Chamber of Shipping in drafting a new standard grain freight engagement contract, to supplant the different forms now in use on export grain out of Vancouver.

Cut Rates on Lake Grain

A fair volume of grain is moving from Fort William to Montreal for export, aided by the 12 per cent discount on Canadian currency, and both rail and water carriers are eager to capture the cash returns represented by the freight money.

The early season rate on wheat was 10.6 cents per bushel; and in the scramble for business both the railways and the lake vessel men have cut the rate to 4¾ cents.

Burocrats Riding Taxpayers

Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, in a talk before the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, declared that "An invisible burocrat rides on the shoulder of every taxpayer in the country, extracting the cash from his pockets."

"The taxpayers and voters themselves are partially to blame for the situation.

"Noisy minorities and politicians who are nothing more than professional opportunists have helped to impose the huge burden now borne by the people.

"Unless the nation can rise over these minorities the United States is in for a long period of evolution which may set it back 25 years. The whole case is People v. Burocracy. The present rising tide of public resentment points to a test between these forces.

"Look at this army of burocrats for which there is no excuse. Since 1800 the population of the country has increased 25 times, while the number of persons on the public pay roll has gone up 4,500 times. There are 559,000 federal jobholders who, if they were to start marching westward in single file from Washington, would constitute a line reaching 790 miles, into Chicago's loop."

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 24833, Globe Grain & Milling Co. v. S. P. et al. By Examiner Roy McKee. Dismissal proposed. Claim alleging unreasonableness, rate charged, carload of wheat, Mosquero, N. M., to Los Angeles, Calif., proposed to be found to have been barred by the statute. Rate charged, wheat, Mosquero to Los Angeles proposed to be found inapplicable. Applicable rate proposed to be found was \$1.01 and that there was an outstanding undercharge of \$509.37.

No. 23350, Public Utilities Commission of the State of Idaho v. O. S. L. By division 2. Report, supplemental, by Chairman Porter. Upon petition of the carriers, prior finding, 181 I. C. C. 731, relating to rates, dried beans and peas, carloads, points in Idaho on the Oregon Short Line to destinations in eastern Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, modified so as to avoid fourth section difficulties. The original order, to avoid inconsistencies which Chairman Porter said were not contemplated by the Commission when it made the original finding, has been modified by adding a proviso to the third ordering paragraph of the order of February 5, as follows: "Provided, that the resulting rates from southern Idaho to destinations in eastern South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas may be applied as minima at more distant points, over reasonably direct routes, in Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri."

Western Grain Rate Hearing Opens at Kansas City

The hearing on the Western Grain Rate Case, begun at Chicago, was resumed May 11 at Kansas City, with Dr. L. H. Bean, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, quoting statistics, to show that the farmer's share of the national income had been reduced from 14.9% to 7%, from 1920 to 1931.

Altho the farmer's purchasing power had dropped to 56% of what it was in 1928, the purchasing power of railroad wages had dropped only 25%, he said.

Clyde M. Reed, on behalf of Kansas shippers, has a list of 40 witnesses to testify.

At the Seattle hearing Minneapolis interests will request a lower scale of wheat rates from Montana to Minneapolis than to north Pacific points, on equal mileage.



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Field Seeds

St. Louis, Mo.—Ed. F. Mangelsdorf is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Gainesville, Fla.—The Quality Seed Store has engaged in the seed business in East Main street.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—A store has been opened here by the May Seed & Nursery Co., of Shenandoah, in charge of Earl Detwater.

Tracy, Cal.—Manteca Warehouse, Inc., Edw. Powers, manager, has engaged in the field and garden seed business at retail.

Kansas City, Mo.—Howard Patrick has returned to the offices of the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., after an extended illness in a hospital at Chicago.

Larned, Kan.—The Larned Seed & Produce Co. has opened a store for the sale of field and garden seeds. L. B. Smith is proprietor.

Des Moines, Ia.—E. C. Clark, in charge of the seed department of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Brookings, S. D., has been transferred to Des Moines as sales manager.

Acreage of Korean lespedeza in Union County, Kentucky, has increased from 9,000 to 50,000, producing last year a commercial seed crop of 1,250,000 lbs.—W. B. C.

Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin's unemployed have received 44,000 family packages of seed, at an expenditure of \$13,000, the sum received as Wisconsin's share of the charity football games.

Ames, Ia.—A new variety of oats practically immune to stem rust, highly resistant to crown rust, resists lodging and withstands late planting, has been announced by the agricultural section of Iowa State College. The new seed will be developed this summer for distribution to farmers in 1933.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—The alsike clover acreage has been increased in Klamath County, indicating a production of 75,000 to 100,000 lbs., compared with 15,000 in 1931. An increased production of red and sweet clover and blue grass is expected.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WICHITA, KAN.

Ross Seed Co., Kansas Grown Alfalfa.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Only 655 farmers in New York State applied for Federal emergency crop loans. In the state of Georgia 48,848 farmers applied for loans, in South Carolina 41,152, presumably for the production of cotton, of which the Farm Board already has more than it can sell.

Toledo, O.—The Tri-State Soft Wheat Improvement Ass'n had a meeting May 14 at the plant of the National Milling Co. Six professors of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan state experiment stations co-operated in the speaking program with reports of progress, wheat breeding, protein surveys, laboratory tests and wheat production. Harold Anderson delivered an address of welcome and led a discussion on revision of the soft wheat grades intended to differentiate by protein content, as indicated by kernel hardness.

Soy Beans for an emergency hay crop will be sown by many farmers in Iowa this year, according to E. S. Dyas, crop specialist of Iowa State College, as the best substitute for clover and alfalfa hay for all kinds of livestock. Among the best hay varieties for Iowa are Dunfield, Illini and Manchu. Dunfield has given the highest yield of hay during the past 3 years at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station with an average yield of 1.79 tons of dry hay per acre. Illini yielded 1.77 tons per acre and Manchu 1.57 tons over the 3-year period. If seed is desired Illini has been the highest seed yielder for the past 3 years with 20.5 bushels per acre.

Evansville, Ind.—John F. Hull, county agent, commenting on the demoralized soy bean market, says: It is not possible with the fixed overhead we have in this county and the machinery costs to produce beans at a profit at the present prevailing price; however at the mill prices it is better for the individual who owns his own combine to produce beans and improve his soil conditions at the mill price of beans than to produce corn and deplete his soil at a price of 20 cents a bushel or less for this corn. For these reasons it is recommended by this office that those who can grow soybeans properly and who have the equipment, better stay in the game.—W. B. C.

Krug Corn is a smooth, yellow variety originating in Woodford county, Illinois, where it was outstanding in yield. In Iowa and Nebraska corn variety tests, the Krug variety has been exceptionally high yielding. It is smooth with rather small hard-starch heavy kernels. It matures at about the normal time for average eastern Nebraska varieties. The offer of the Nebraska Crop Growers Ass'n to supply 70 pounds of Krug corn attracted many to corn club work this season. The associations supplied 70 pounds of corn to the members living in sections of the state where the variety is adapted and where past experience has shown that it yields well. The 4-H corn club boys who got the 70 pounds of seed have agreed to return to the association 3 bushels of selected seed corn this fall.

Ergot on Rye and Timothy

By EDGAR A. JOSEPHSON, Chicago

Among grains of rye, very seldom in wheat, and quite abundantly in some grasses, we find blackish to purplish solid bodies, which are called ergot. These solid bodies are the resting stage of a parasitic fungus belonging to the genus *Claviceps*. Ergot will vary in size and shape according to kind of grain or grasses on which they develop. Each of these black bodies is called a sclerotium, derived from the Greek word *skerlos*, which means hard and dry. They are a part of vegetative system, the seed of the fungus, in a resting stage, but will grow in the spring under favorable conditions of warmth and moisture as supplied them when sown with the seed.

When these grow they form small toadstool-like bodies, on violet stalks, with orange colored heads, about the size of a mustard seed. These heads develop numerous spores (or seeds) so small they cannot be seen without the aid of a microscope. These spores are formed about the time that grasses and grains are in bloom, and are carried by air currents and insects into the flowers. Here the spores grow and completely destroy the seed and form a large horn like structure.

During the summer, spores are formed on these horns; also a sugary secretion, very attractive to insects, which they carry off on their bodies and thus spreads further infection. Late in the summer production of spores stops and the horn like structures store up what is known as fungus starch to serve as food for growth the following spring. Then they harden and turn purple, and are gathered with the grain at time of harvest.

Ergot is common on rye, seldom on wheat and barley, but frequently found on western couch grass and prairie grasses. Ergot contains violent poisons and bread made from flour containing ergot may cause a serious disease known as ergotism. Abortion is one well known result among cattle fed grain and grasses containing ergot.

Ergot can be removed from grain by floating it out in a calcium chloride (CaCl₂) solution or by screening thoroughly.

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Seed and Seed Problems

By E. H. SEXAUER, Brookings, S. D., before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Sioux City, Ia.

Grain dealers handle only the surplus grain produced, and for that reason the grain dealer is particularly concerned in any measure that will add a few bushels to the average yield or that will encourage the growing of crops of better feeding values, which will produce the desired feeder returns with a smaller amount of grain consumed. Larger yields resulting from the sowing of better seed or varieties and an intelligent crop rotation which will increase the fertility of the soil, produces low bushel costs, and low bushel costs should be the objective. Make low bushel costs the slogan.

Low Grade Seed a Poor Investment.

Right now there is a growing tendency to plant too much low grade seed because of the price inducement. Cheap seed invariably is a poor investment, and produces high costs and grief, both to the buyer and the seller. Because of certain competition, a lot of seed is being sold today on price rather than on value. The actual value of the seed and the product is really the determining factor. The very highest quality of seed may not always be necessary, but certainly a good grade of seed, free from objectionable and noxious weeds; seeds that are known to be adapted, hardy, suitable to soil and climatic conditions, and of good germination offer far superior value than low grade seed quoted at attractive or bargain prices. Low grades usually contain objectionable mixtures, frequently of noxious weeds, or a heavy percentage of thin immature seed of low and weak germination, which will not produce a crop that will survive adverse conditions. Selling low priced seed may not require the sales efforts that is necessary to sell quality seed of superior value, but it is a poor and short-sighted practice, particularly for the dealer whose volume of business in the fall or succeeding years will be definitely affected by the crop produced.

South Dakota suffered the worst crop failure in 1931 in the history of the state. The Milwaukee Railroad estimates that the cash value of their contribution by reason of free hauling and reduced rates would be approximately \$720,000, which together with the reduction made by the North-Western Road would aggregate more than \$1,250,000, which is certainly a most liberal and generous contribution by the two railroads. Into the state were brought 3,000,000 bus. of seed oats and approximately 1,000,000 bus. of seed barley.

I believe that a better quality of seed grain has gone into the ground in South Dakota this year than has been planted for many years, as grain dealers had the opportunity of supplying a larger proportion of the seed than in any previous season and were most careful in their operations.

A decided trend to the growing of high protein crops, such as alfalfa and clover, is manifest to balance the low protein feed crops more generally grown.

Seed Loans.—The nature and size of the seed problem in South Dakota may be realized when I state that federal seed loans were granted up to April 28 to 28,182 South Dakota farmers, amounting to \$6,659,733. This is a surprisingly large number, considering that there are only approximately 83,000 farmers in the state, and that tenants of the loan companies for the most part were not eligible for these loans.

With a little care and a little encouragement, the growing of best adapted types or strains of grain together with an intelligent plan of crop rotation of soil building crops, the

average grain yields in a locality in a short period of time can be increased in most instances 10% to 20%. In addition, the sowing of more high protein hay and forage crops designed to provide better balanced feed for the farm feed lots will reduce the amount of grain consumed all to the advantage of feeder and dealer alike.

Simplified Limestone Testing Equipment

A simple and easily transported apparatus for testing calcium carbonate content of agricultural limestone is a hydrometer with a small receptacle at the upper end, says Dr. Paul Emerson, associate professor of soils at Iowa State College. The hydrometer floats in a graduated tube. Small amounts of the limestone samples are dropped into the receptacle until the hydrometer registers a certain depth in the water. The water then is poured out and limestone placed in the tube.

After acid of definite strength and volume has been added to the limestone and boiled, the tube is filled to the zero point with water, an alkali added to neutralize the excess acid. The amount of alkali added, registered in graduations on the side of the tube, gives directly the percentage of pure calcium carbonate in the sample.

The new device eliminates necessity for carrying scales and other fragile equipment and weighs only 8 pounds as compared with 35 to 50 pounds for apparatus formerly used. With this equipment limestone can be tested in 5 minutes.

Fertilizer Experiments

Fertilizer constituents assumed to be present in cottonseed meal is the reason for advice from C. B. Williams at the North Carolina station for local exchange of 1 ton of cotton seed, if possible, for 1,400 lbs. or more of the meal.

Fertilizing heavy soils increases alfalfa yields, according to experiments at the Michigan station on fertilizer treatment of rotations including alfalfa with wheat as a nurse crop, grown on heavy soils typical of the larger part of the eastern Michigan. "Wheat which is to serve as a nurse crop for alfalfa on these soils should be treated with a liberal quantity of fertilizer containing a high percentage of phosphoric acid with moderate quantities of potash and nitrogen."

Commercial processes for fixing atmospheric nitrogen for fertilizer purposes are briefly outlined in Circular 185 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Factors that have played a part in increasing the concentration of fertilizers are discussed and the advantages and disadvantages of concentrated fertilizers are briefly considered. The use of ammonia in the ammoniation of superphosphate is described as is the preparation, plant-food content, and properties of various salts and compounds into which it is converted for fertilizer purposes.

The influence of lime on the recovery of total nitrogen in field crops is indicated in determinations carried out "over a period of 20 years on a variety of field crops grown on four separate 5-year rotations, with varying amounts of calcium and magnesian limestone" at the New Jersey Stations. "The highest returns have been from forage crops rotation where two crops a year—mostly legumes—have been grown 3 or 4 years out of the 5. Generally the corn crops have given the next highest returns. . . . In most cases the yield of nitrogen was almost as high with 2,000 lbs. of limestone as with 4,000 lbs. . . . Taking the 5-year averages . . . the yields of nitrogen are very nearly the same with the calcium and magnesian limestone."

Mill Tests Show Quality of Marquillo Wheat

Marquillo wheat, a new variety developed and grown experimentally at the Minnesota Experiment Station since 1922, a cross between Marquis and Iumillo, found exceptionally resistant to stem rust and giving better yields per acre than Marquis, especially in bad rust years was compared with Marquis in mill runs, says the report of H. A. Halvorson, director of the Minnesota State Testing Mill, which continues:

The results of four comparative tests proved the milling properties of Marquillo compare favorably with those of Marquis. Marquillo gave higher yields of flour in each test producing an average of 75.2% straight grade flour compared with 70.2% for the Marquis. Marquillo straight flour had approximately 0.05% higher ash than the Marquis straight flour. The difference in the patent flour from the two wheats was about 0.07%.

In baking tests, Marquillo invariably produced a larger loaf than the Marquis and the fermentation action of the dough was superior. The percentage of water absorption was also higher in the Marquillo. The higher loaf volume in the Marquillo may be partly due to about 1% more protein in Marquillo than in Marquis.

The conclusions that may be properly drawn are that Marquillo has the advantage of producing a larger yield of flour, is fully as easy to mill and produces a larger loaf than Marquis. The objections to Marquillo are that it produced a flour distinctly yellow in color and of higher ash content than Marquis. While much of the color can be removed by bleaching, enough still remains to be noticeable. The high ash, while not objectionable or important in itself, may prove a factor to which millers object, because many bakers purchase flour on specifications which set limits on ash content.

Sudan grass does well on a variety of soils. It is semi-tropical and should never be planted earlier than safe corn planting weather when the soil is warm. It requires the same seed bed preparation as for corn. Drill the seed solid with a grain drill about one inch deep at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds of seed per acre.—Agronomy Dept. Purdue University.—C.

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Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The Seed Trade Reporting Bureau announces the removal of its offices to 325 W. Huron St.

Topeka, Kan.—The name of the Federal Engineering Co. has been changed to Ernest Engineering Co. E. P. Ernest, president of the company, also announces the removal of the office to 602 W. 10th St.

Toronto, Ont.—F. J. Sullivan has returned to this city to take charge of the local branch of Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., which he opened several years ago. During the past few years he has had charge of the company's Winnipeg branch.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Gerard Swope, pres. of the General Electric Co., has been presented with the gold medal of the National Academy of Social Sciences in recognition of his constructive social services.

Wichita, Kan.—The White Star Co. is sending its many friends and customers in the grain business, a copy of its latest catalog containing complete information about its grain handling equipment. Journal readers who wish a copy will be accommodated on request.

Suppose that a sound business man should discharge his entire sales force for a few months. Suppose he should shut up his business for six months. Could he recover the lost ground without severe penalty? Of course, a good business man would not indulge in such folly. But that same good business man will stop his advertising whenever he can find an excuse and think that it does him no harm.—*Printers Ink.*

Insurance Notes

Copper, iron, and aluminum are about the only practical metals to use for lightning rods for they are strong and durable. Copper conductors should weigh not less than 18¾ pounds to the hundred feet, and, if in a cable, no wire should be less than 17 gauge. Where galvanized iron or steel is used it should weigh no less than 32 pounds to the 100 feet and no single wire should be less than 14. The points should be ten inches or more above the ridge, gable, dormer, cupola, chimney, or ventilator and the distance between points should not be more than 25 feet, says Professor A. M. Goodman of the New York State College of Agriculture.

From Abroad

Italy has authorized a 12% increase in the use of foreign wheat in a decree issued May 20 and effective May 23. Restrictions in Sicily and Sardinia were lifted entirely. Millers of northern and central Italy will be allowed to use 75% of imported grain, southern Italy 95%.

Congress is proposing to cut the FARM BOARD appropriation by 10 per cent. Chairman Stone says that such a reduction would force the board to wind up its affairs. Wall Street joins dirt farmers in praying: "Be firm, O Congress, be firm."—*New York Sun.*

Recovery from business depression depends upon the adoption of drastic economies in public governments. Tax rates have multiplied to the point where they have become confiscatory, said Silas H. Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in opening its convention at San Francisco.

Books Received

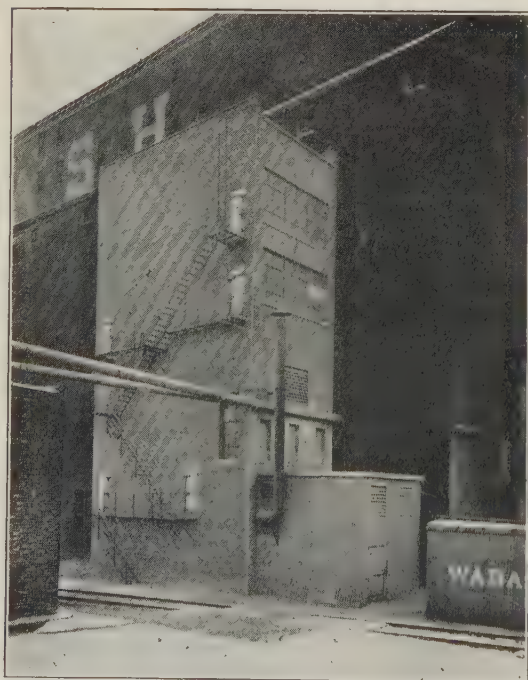
AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN 1930-31 reviews government measures in the different countries for farm relief, quotes prices and analyzes the economic condition of the farmers. By the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy. Paper, 426 pages.

FUMIGATION by Hydrocyanic Acid Gas is an informative booklet describing grain and flour infesting insects and detailing the procedure to be followed in using sodium cyanide and sulfuric acid to generate the gas, with data on dosage, exposure period and precautions. Paper, 32 pages; sent gratis by the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.

RADIO TALKS of interest to farmers broadcast under the auspices of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange thru six radio stations in western Canada during January, February and March, 1932, have been published in a pamphlet containing eleven addresses by Profs. A. T. Elders, W. F. Geddes and G. P. McRostie on grain varieties, preparing seed grain, milling and baking quality of wheat, weeds and their control and factors affecting the moisture content of wheat.—The Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Hoover has taught me how to catch rabbits, and they are good; so is bean soup.—J. E. Rhodes, manager Ponca City Milling Co., Ralston, Okla.

John A. Simpson, pres. of the National Farmers Union, in recent speeches refers to the president as the "wrecking engineer" and "the foreigner in the White House," evidently voicing the dissatisfaction of the farmers with the complete failure of the president's Farm Board to benefit agriculture.



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Feedstuffs

Trebi and common barley have practically the same feeding value for fattening cattle.

Marysville, Wash.—The Weeks Milling Co. is grinding damp kelp for a Japanese importer.

Washington, D. C.—Production of cottonseed meal and cake during the 9 months prior to May 1 amounted to 2,215,622 tons, against 2,088,334 tons for the like period of 1930-31, as reported by the Dept. of Commerce. Stocks on hand were 158,478 tons, against 90,120 May 1, 1931.

Smaller gains were made by the steers fed safflower oilmeal when compared to those fed linseed oilmeal. It was obvious that the safflower oilmeal was less efficient than linseed oilmeal as a feed, although no dislike for the safflower oilmeal was shown by the steers at the North Dakota Agri. Exp. Sta.

Menlo Park, Cal.—The sudden death of Phar Lap, the Australian Wonder Horse, faster than any of his contemporaries on the track, valued at \$500,000, caused distress in the entire sporting fraternity. It was attributed to eating alfalfa hay from a field in which poison had been sprayed on fruit trees.

Seattle, Wash.—Additional cases of alleged damage to livestock from hay have caused Hay Com'te Chairman John Lehmann to request that members having experiences of this kind within recent months report them promptly to the office of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington giving full details, and regardless of the outcome of the case.

Duluth, Minn.—The Head of the Lakes Feed Dealers Ass'n has elected H. W. Brace, Superior, Wis., pres.; B. W. Hintz, Duluth, vice-pres., and Geo. Fairley, Duluth, sec'y-treas. Directors are H. W. Brace, B. W. Hintz, S. E. West, Superior, and R. M. White, Duluth. A meeting is planned for June 21 with a prominent speaker to which all feed dealers in this territory will be invited.

The horse must be coming back. On a fact finding trip, May 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1932, Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse Association of America, traveled through some of the best farming sections of Illinois and Iowa. There were 18.38 horses at field work, for every tractor seen in the fields. Nearly all farmers interviewed reported that fewer tractors and more horses were being used this year and that fully half of the tractors owned in their communities were not being used in field work.

Kansas City, Mo.—Officers elected at the annual meeting here of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n are V. F. Rudy, pres.; C. H. Blanke, Atchison, vice-pres.; E. A. Cayce, sec'y, and R. E. Whitworth, treas., all of Kansas City. Executive com'te: A. B. Schreiber and C. R. Martin, both of St. Joseph; L. C. Worth and W. H. Cowan, both of Kansas City, and Geo. C. Eiker of Nebraska City. This Ass'n is composed of 45 mills in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, and Iowa. A very interesting meeting was had and many matters pertaining to the feed industry were discussed. While, of course, the feed industry has gone through some trying times, a note of optimism was sounded. Proper feeding is essential to lower the farmer's cost of production and the industry is fundamentally sound.

Polytechnic Institute Still in the Feed Business

BY GEO. H. WATSON

The Alabama Farm Buro at one time announced that it would discontinue the practice of selling feedstuffs to its members, but it is still doing so with the aid of the farm extension service of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The Alabama Independent Merchants Ass'n last week adopted a resolution stating that the farm extension service supported by the state "has turned over a large part of its force and prestige to private enterprises, which we feel has been most unfair and unjust." It is pointed out that county farm agents sell and recommend "certain brands of merchandise" to the disadvantage of feed mills and jobbers in the state. The Farm Buro in the past bought much of its mixed feeds under a special formula from a mill in Chicago.

Alabama feed manufacturers under the practice followed by the Farm Buro are forced to compete with an organization which usually does business from the county court house, having no rent or taxes to pay.

Urge Feeding Good Dairy Cows

Modern cows are the result of scientific breeding and feeding. Twenty-five per cent of the cows in yearly test in the Wisconsin Ass'n were purebred cows of different breeds, and 75% were grades. Thirty-two per cent of Wisconsin Ass'n cows produce more than 300 pounds of butterfat, and 3.7% of the Ass'n herds average more than 400 pounds of butterfat. The Wisconsin farmer of yesterday would have been stunned by such records. His average cow produced about 1,400 pounds less milk and 50 pounds less butterfat than those of today. The cow which his descendant owns produces 76 pounds more butterfat per year than those twenty-one years ago when the first Ass'n was started.

Have the feeders given thought to high producers? Year by year their numbers increase, and the boarder cows are being rapidly culled.

Blue-blood cows demand the best in rations and care. Feeders are urged to concentrate on cows that are potential high producers, and eliminate those that are mere gluttons.

High milk producers are fed well-balanced rations. Feeding the good cow well is to the advantage of the farmer and he should familiarize himself with well-balanced rations as much as possible. If the feeder will keep books on each cow separately, feeding even two or three cows a balanced ration he soon will learn that it pays.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for July delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 23	....	9.75	10.40	*10.35	7.90 8.85
Apr. 30	....	10.00	10.65	*10.75	8.25 9.00
May 7	....	9.75	10.30	*10.50	7.85 8.55
May 14	....	9.10	9.80	*10.10	7.65 8.20
May 21	....	9.25	9.75	* 9.85	7.45 8.15

*Chicago delivery.

Program Feed Manufacturers Ass'n

The 24th annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will be held June 2, 3 and 4 at the French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

"Some Problems of the Feed Control Official and the Feed Manufacturer," by H. R. Kraybill, Lafayette, Ind., pres. of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, is the first of the three addresses to be given.

"Dicalcium Phosphate, the Mineral Supplement," by Ernest Wander, New Orleans; and "The Relation of Federal Legislation to Economic Conditions," by Sydney Anderson, Minneapolis, will be given the second day.

Sessions will begin at 10 a. m. and adjourn at 12:30 p. m., to give time for the golf tournament and ladies' bridge party.

Upon application to Ass'n office, an identification certificate will be furnished enabling the holder to purchase a round trip ticket for himself, and dependent members of his family, for a fare and one-half.

Chicago, Ill.—A Dairy Exhibit, Inc., subsidiary of the dairy industry, has purchased space for an exhibit in the agricultural group at Chicago's 1933 Exposition. It will show dairying from the days of the biblical Abraham to the present \$4,000,000,000 industry. All units of the industry will be recognized.

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The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

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Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Feeding Cottonseed Meal to Hogs

Cottonseed meal, as the sole protein supplement in a pig ration, has failed of success in countless trials at such prominent experiment stations as Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Ohio.

Experiments have demonstrated that it may be used to supply a portion of the protein effectively and economically, such toxic qualities as it possesses being overcome or counteracted by other factors in the balanced ration. Supplemented with minerals, vitamins and complementing proteins it gives highly satisfactory results.

Opinions differ as to the cause of the toxic properties of cottonseed meal, some considering it the gossypol, a portion of cottonseed meal which is not readily removable in the ordinary course of processing.

Others believe the balance of amino acids in the protein of cottonseed meal is inadequate unaided for proper growth and nutrition.

Still others are convinced that the fault is with deficiency in minerals and vitamins normally required by the growing or fattening pig.

Among recent tests are those at the Ohio station, as reported by W. L. Robinson, in charge of swine investigations. The mineral mixture used consisted of salt 19.37; limestone 38.8; special steamed bone meal 38.8; iron oxide 2.8; anhydrous copper sulphate 0.2, and potassium iodide 0.03.

Among the first trials was one conducted indoors carrying pigs from 40 to 200 lbs. in weight. Cottonseed meal carrying 40.2% protein was used in a comparatively narrow nutritive ration of 1:5.1, kept at a constant level thruout the experiment. Ten pigs were used to each lot.

One lot receiving a ration of yellow corn, minerals and cottonseed meal, the latter making up 22% of the total feed, lost 7 pigs between the 51st and the 154th days.

A second lot receiving the same ration with the addition of 3% ground alfalfa, lost 6 pigs in the same period.

A third lot, receiving a supplemental mixture of cottonseed meal and tankage to make up 9.3% and 6.2% of the total feed, respectively, suffered no deaths.

A fourth was fed the same as Lot 2 except that the cottonseed meal was autoclaved, moistened and cooked for 1 hour under 14 lbs. steam pressure. This had no losses.

The fifth, a check lot, received only tankage as a supplement and suffered no losses.

The pigs that died in the first two lots showed indications of cottonseed meal poisoning both before and after death.

In another test with 5 lots of 9 pigs each the same rations were used, except that alfalfa was included in each ration and the pigs were given enough of the supplement to provide 15.4% of the total ration before they reached an average of 120 lbs. in weight; and 14.2% after that weight. The combination supplement was changed to half cottonseed meal and half tankage. The period of autoclaving was reduced to 30 minutes. When the only protein concentrate fed, cottonseed meal averaged 18% of the ration; in combination with tankage it averaged 7%.

Two of the pigs receiving autoclaved cottonseed meal died in the 19th week of the test due to hemorrhagic septicemia.

Four of the pigs given untreated cottonseed meal as the only high protein supplement died during the test, suffering from the symptoms of cottonseed meal poisoning. None of the pigs in the other lots died.

The same plan was used in a third experiment, except that two lots of pigs were added, one being fed a 36% protein cottonseed meal to average 23.1% of the total feed,

the other being given cottonseed meal at 20% level, plus tankage at a 7.9% level. Five of the pigs getting the 36% protein cottonseed meal died; so did 5 of those getting the higher 43% protein cottonseed meal untreated, and 2 of those getting the autoclaved cottonseed meal. No other pigs were lost.

Tankage seemed to be adequate protection in the rations thru all the tests. A fourth test with 12 pigs was fed to check this, the cottonseed meal being fed at a 20% level, plus tankage. From other tests the cottonseed meal used was known to be toxic, yet no deaths were caused, the pigs remaining thrifty thruout the trial. A similar test later with 9 pigs gave the same results.

Used as the only protein supplement cottonseed meal consistently proved toxic to pigs. Since the rations used supplied vitamin A in the yellow corn, minerals in the mineral mixture, vitamin D in ground alfalfa, it is unlikely that the deaths were caused by deficiency in these factors.

Cooking the cottonseed meal under pressure reduced the losses very materially, but did not eliminate them, as did feeding tankage in combination with the vegetable protein, even when the latter was carried at a high level.

New Feed Trade Marks

Sun Mix Corporation, Strawn, Ill., has applied for registration of the words "Dr. Chesney's Sun Mix," as a trade mark No. 281,144, for a poultry feed consisting of a compound mixture.

Western Maryland Dairy Corporation, Baltimore, Md., doing business as Fairfield Western Maryland Dairy, has applied for registration of the words "Feed-O-Lac" as a trade mark, No. 325,053, for poultry and stock feed.

Cattle find their principal source of vitamin D is hay, according to tests with calves at the Michigan station. On a ration low in vitamin D and kept away from sunlight calves developed rickets. Those fed the same ration but turned into an open lot were normal. Supplementing the ration of those away from sunlight with cod-liver oil prevented rickets developing; supplementing with 2 lbs. of sun-cured timothy hay did the same.

Feeding Value of Sesame Meal

Sesame is imported from the Orient as an uncrushed seed, and because of the high oil content is little affected by water damage, during the long sea voyage. It is mostly crushed by use of continuous process screw presses exerting a tremendous pressure, which efficiently produce a meal having a low oil and high protein content. Sesame meal is available to consumers in a state of wholesome freshness comparable with domestic oil meals.

Sesame meal has been used in many parts of the world as human food for centuries, hence there can be no objection to it for animal nutrition. Its feeding value is high. In as much as all of the essential amino acids are present, it may be truthfully said to be a complete protein supplement. In their work, "Biochemistry of Amino Acids," Mitchell and Hamilton state, "The requirements of the animal body for amino acids (the body building stones) for growth are such that a shortage of any one amino acid limits the utilization of all the others. Therefore it is very desirable in choosing concentrates, to use those that have as many of the amino acids present as possible."

The amino acid content of sesame seed protein, as determined by D. B. Jones and C. E. F. Gersdorff, is as follows: (Journal of Biological Chemistry, Vol. 75 (1927), p. 225, Table IX).

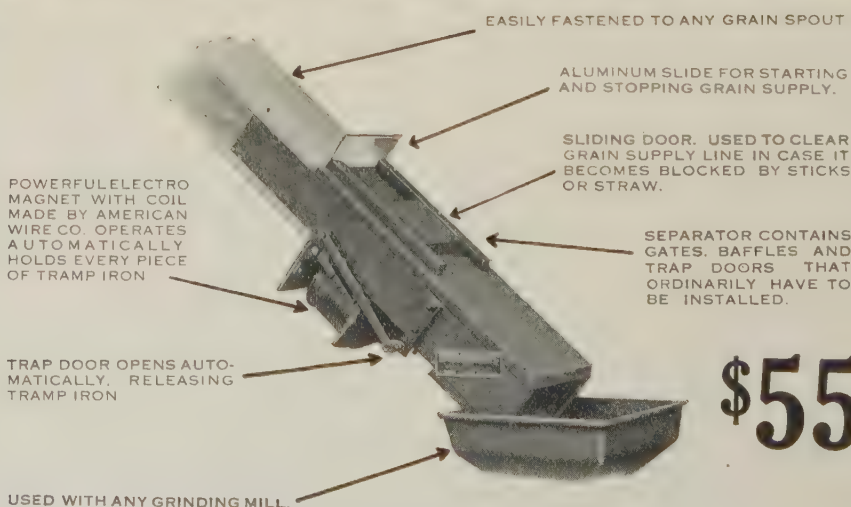
Amino Acids in Sesame Seed Proteins			
Amino Acid	Fraction 1	A Globulin	B Globulin
Arginine	8.60	15.07	15.58
Histidine	2.36	2.68	3.45
Lysine.....	{2.53 4.041	5.43	3.99
Cystine.....	{3.92 1.412	1.61	1.61
Tryptophane ²	2.72	1.942	1.472
Tyrosene ²	4.31	2.77	2.65
		4.72	4.48

¹In the calculation of this value for lysene, the cystine % obtained by the colorimetric method (1.41%) was used instead of that obtained by the Van Slyke method and is considered the more accurate.

²Determined colorimetrically.

Press cake from the extraction of sesame oil averages above 40% protein (Jones and Gersdorff) with present methods of manufacture. Sesame meal contains about four times as much alpha-globulin as beta-globulin, which is in marked contrast to other

DREADNAUGHT Electro Magnetic Separator



\$55

Write for complete information
Bryant Engineering Co., Port Huron, Mich.

sources of vegetable proteins—where alpha-globulin is found in much smaller proportions.

The amino acid content of various vegetable protein concentrates, as shown by Mitchell and Hamilton, indicates that all are lacking in tyrosene except sesame meal and none are as high in the essential components tryptophane and arginine. Further, the histidine, lysine and cystine contents of sesame meal are higher, on the average, than those of other meals. It may be safely concluded, therefore, that sesame meal as a complete source of protein ranks high.

Sesame meal contains a considerable quantity of lecithin (Heberbrand) a phosphorus-fat-protein compound which experiments indicate to be of particular importance in feeding young animals.

The fact that sesame meal has a very low content of pentosans ($4\frac{1}{2}\%$) is also worthy of note. Pentosans are carbohydrates which are not to any large extent subject to digestion by animals, so far as is known, and are therefore considered more or less worthless. The pentosan content of feeds is usually higher than that of sesame meal being in excess of 10, 15, 20% respectively for barley, oats and wheat bran.

The mineral content of sesame meal is 10.7%. The composition of this mineral, as quoted by Dr. Heberbrand, is as follows: Potash, 11.85%; Soda, 1.79%; Magnesium Oxide, 12.88%; Calcium Oxide, 35.14%; Iron Oxide, 3.04%; Chlorine, 0.16%; Sulphate, 0.89%; Silica, 3.04%; Phosphoric Acid, 30.82%.

Calcium and phosphorus, the two most essential minerals for bone formation, constitute approximately 66% of the total ash content. The mineral content of sesame, particularly of phosphorus, is higher than that of any of the other commonly used vegetable concentrates. Therefore the claim that sesame meal is superior to other oil cake concentrates in the biological usefulness of its mineral components can be made with validity.

The Animal Husbandry Division of the California College of Agriculture writes: "Sesame meal is quite similar in some respects to linseed meal, being somewhat higher in digestible protein. While it is not common as a dairy feed in California it is widely used throughout the dairy sections of Europe."

The Poultry Division of the same institution reports that "according to European literature sesame meal is very palatable to all kinds of animals and is very successfully used in feeding livestock and poultry. In this state sesame meal has been used by many feeders for a considerable time, and they have found that the product will give very satisfactory gains."

Several Nebraska farmers feed their sows and early litters in order to put fast and cheap gains on the pigs and keep the sows in normal flesh. They think it more sensible to put the weight directly on the pigs than to "feed the sow to the pigs."

Now is an awfully good time for you to clean up your elevators and straighten up your feed. Warm weather has come along and you will have more lady customers and if there is one thing that a lady does not like to see it is a dirty and dusty bag of feed. Recently I saw a statement from a mighty good authority on retail sales. He said that a dirty or dusty sack of feed lost 50% of its selling possibilities. A little work with a broom or brush is mighty important. It may be that you don't have the best place in the world to keep your feed but none are so busy they cannot take a few minutes each day and swing a broom or brush.—"Goodrich Market Letter."

Costs and Profits in Handling Commercial Feeds

The challenge of today is to keep up volume of sales at a point sufficiently high, with costs sufficiently low to leave a profit.

In the past few years there has been a tremendous amount of study and work on cost records. An old-fashioned, simple method of figuring ton costs is to divide the total amount of money it has cost to do business for any month by the number of tons sold, to find the cost per ton for that month.

Three factors affect every merchandising business, buying, handling, selling. Careless or speculative purchasing means eventual trouble; high handling costs mean the same; low sales volume still leaves the per ton costs on feed too high for reasonable profit.

The secret of successful merchandising is an aggressive sales policy, and sufficiently low costs to leave a profit. If costs run \$200 per month, for example, and only 50 tons of feed were sold, the cost per ton would be \$4. If the costs were the same and the volume increased to 100 tons, the cost per ton would be only \$2.

WHAT CONSTITUTE COSTS: Disregard of some of the factors that constitute costs readily gives a retailer the false impression that he is making money, when he is not. Simply because he owns a building in which he does business does not eliminate proper charges for its use.

If the operator owns the property in which he does business he is entitled to a return in the form of rent, and this item should be charged against the business. The investment in the building is entitled to an interest return above upkeep and taxes, and this item should be included in setting the rent.

Machinery, fixtures, and other fixed items, fall in the same classification.

Also listed among items of cost are light, power, salaries of hired help, salaries of owners, insurance, trucking, interest on borrowed money, loss on bad accounts, interest on investment in stock, etc. In running a cost record it is advisable to estimate as accurately as possible all such items as are not definite for the period covered.

FOR ILLUSTRATION: If you have \$10,000 of your own money tied up in your business this should be worth at least $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ to your business, or \$450 per year, or \$37.50 per month. This should be entered as an item of cost. If the money was not in the business it would be in government bonds or other good security working for its owner with reasonable safety.

If the owner of the business were not working in the interests of that business he could be spending his time working for someone else and earning a salary. Therefore he is entitled to a salary from the business.

Doing a credit business is like acting as a banker to the purchaser. Banks get interest on the money they loan.

Where delivery service is extended the company is acting the part of a drayman and is entitled to drayage charges.

A GOOD PRICE basing system which has met with considerable success in merchandising feeds in the East is to:

1. Set the basic selling price at the figure which can be afforded at the plant door for cash.

2. For the man who wants 30 days time add 1%. Interest on borrowed money to carry the feeder costs $\frac{1}{2}\%$, the other $\frac{1}{2}\%$ is added to cover loss on bad accounts, time required for bookkeeping on credit customers, and work of making collections.

3. To cover the costs of deliveries, figure the costs per ton on feed delivered within a 2-mile radius, a 4-mile radius, a 6-mile radius, etc., on an average delivery, and add this to the price of the feed.

AGGRESSIVE SELLING: The day has passed when the farmer will regularly return to one elevator for his purchases. Too

many are after his business. To build up volume it is necessary to do some visiting, and direct soliciting of accounts with which the company is not doing business. Competition forces the issue.

An aggressive sales policy, regular visiting of prospective customers, a helpful attitude toward their problems, either on the part of the dealer, or one of his employees, is the means of developing and, even more important, holding trade.

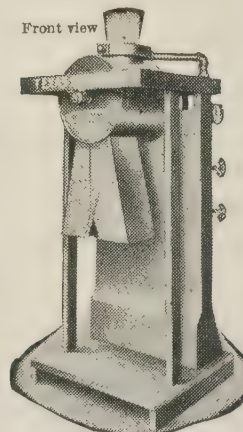
Stocks of dry skim milk on hand at the close of 1931 showed a decrease of 46% from the 1930 stocks. Consumption during the year had increased over 21%, while production increased 10%.

The only rabbit breeding and feeding experiment station in the country is located at Fontana, Cal., where attention is directed to production of meat and fur. This growing industry is opening new opportunities to grain and feed dealers in some sections.

Give Them What They Want

Farmers and other stock feeders are being educated to feed sweet feeds. It has been proven that the nutrient

properties of molasses are essential to all classes of stock. Naturally these feeders want sweet feed. If you can't supply them they will go elsewhere. Install a

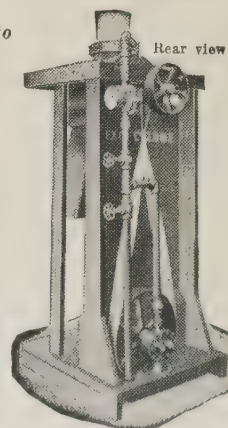


Texas Cyclone Sweet Feed Mixer

and be prepared to give them what they want.

The profit making opportunity afforded by the installation of the Texas Cyclone cannot be overlooked, as nothing else on the market can excel its performance. Made in two sizes.

Write for details.



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State Distributors: R. B. George Machinery Co., Dallas, Texas; H. C. Davis Co., Bonner Springs, Kans.; Mideke Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, O.

Feed Merchants Day at Wooster, O.

Feed merchants are recognized by the State Exp. Sta. at Wooster, O., as an important link in conveying information to feeders as a guide to correct practices. Their day was May 4. The meeting opened at 10:00 a. m.

PROFESSOR HAYDEN of the dairy department presented evidence showing that in comparing alfalfa hay, soybean hay, and clover hay for dairy cows the soybean hay was best with alfalfa a very close second, and clover hay a close third.

MR. PERKINS presented evidence regarding high and low protein rations for dairy cows. In comparing a 14% protein grain mixture with one of 20% protein it was found that for high producing and fresh cows the 20% ration was better than the 14%. For low producers or cows far advanced in the lactating period the 14% was better on the cost basis.

Comparing the use of a 12% protein grain mixture along with pasture for two seasons with a 20% protein feed it was found that during the first season there was no particular difference in the amount of milk produced between the 12% and 20% protein rations. The 20% ration was based on grain plus added gluten meal and linseed oil meal.

In the feeding of heifers the use of 5% of a 66% protein white fish meal was used compared with linseed oil meal and corn. Using the Jersey heifers for six months the fish meal lots weighed a little more and was also just a little higher at the withers. In eighteen months the fish meal Jersey heifers weighed more but the height was a little less than the standard. Comparing Holsteins at six months of age the standard ration with linseed oil meal and corn was ahead both in weight and height. At eighteen months the Holsteins on standard ration were still ahead of the fish meal lots.

DR. KRAUSS spoke of the nutritive value of milk compared with soluble blood flour in calf feeding.

Dry skim milk was substituted for the soluble blood flour in an experiment on the Trumbull County farm with one lot on the New Jersey system and the other lot with dry skim milk substituted for blood flour on the protein basis which puts two times as much by weight of milk in the mixture as the blood flour. At six months the New Jersey system calves gained 1.54 lbs. per day and those on the dry skim milk gained 1.45 lbs. per day. In looks they were practically alike.

At the Mansfield reformatory four lots of calves were tried, there being eight calves in each group. The first lot was on the New Jersey system except that more milk was fed for the first three weeks. The second lot was the same except that the dry skim milk was substituted pound for pound in place of the soluble blood flour. The third lot was the same except that two pounds of dry skim milk was substituted in place of each pound of soluble blood flour making the total protein of the ration the same. The fourth system was the regular system of raising the calves, that is, the use of liquid skim milk.

The results for six months were as follows: lot No. 1 gained 1.44 lbs. per day; lot No. 2 gained 1.43 lbs. per day; lot No. 3 gained 1.47 lbs. per day; and lot No. 4 gained 1.73 lbs. per day. This seems to indicate that dry skim milk can be substituted for soluble blood flour in the New Jersey calf feed with equal results. It would also indicate that it is not necessary to substitute the dry skim milk on the protein basis. Further indications are that the feeding of

liquid skim milk gives results that are far superior to the dry mixture.

PROFESSOR KENNARD took charge when the meeting went to the poultry house. Grain with nothing but milk to drink he found one of the best all round feeds for chickens. He then showed the composition of an all mash egg mash and divided this into the grain on one side compared with the concentrates on the other side. From this data he developed a mash concentrate. This concentrate contained meat scrap 30%, bran 19%, dry skim milk 19%, fine-ground alfalfa 19%, salt 1.8%, cod liver oil 3.7%, and ground oyster shell 7.5%. Chickens fed free choice of whole corn, wheat, and oats and this mash concentrate made very good egg production. This mash concentrate could very well be fed as the entire source of concentrate materials along with whole grains or ordinary scratch feed, giving the birds free choice. It was not necessary to adhere absolutely to these figures. The minimum amount of milk in an all mash ration for egg production was 2½ to 3% in an all mash ration and at least 5% in a regular mash ration before results would be readily apparent, said the professor.

DR. BETHKE outlined briefly the relative position of the animal proteins, that is, meat, milk, and fish, as compared with the oil meal proteins, that is, soybean, linseed oil, peanuts, etc., compared with a third set, or the grain proteins. He stated that soybean oil meal was one of the best if not the best vegetable protein concentrate. He also stated that with the use of mineral material to supplement the deficiencies of soybean oil meal it was possible to get fair to good results when no animal proteins were used. He urged the addition of calcium and phosphorus where considerable amounts of soybean oil meal are used.

Professor Bethke also pointed out where soybean oil meal is used in the mash it should not replace more than one-half the meat and milk that would be used in a mash without soybean oil meal.

Disussioin was also brought out regarding the advisability of the addition of small amounts of iodine, copper, iron, manganese, etc., for feeds in certain localities.

Regarding the question of the best chick ration on an all mash basis, Dr. Bethke pointed out that it should contain at least 5% of dry skim milk or dried buttermilk besides some soybean oil meal.

Regarding the question of the effect on hatchability, Dr. Bethke said that if no milk ingredients were used in the laying mash the hatchability would be lowered. This is true regardless of whether soybean oil meal or meat scrap or both are used as the protein concentrate.

DR. GAY opened the afternoon session with a talk to the assembled feed merchants and visitors. The main point emphasized was that in selling an idea or commodity the first thing necessary the one of prime importance, was the fact that one must be able to talk the language of the prospect, in other words, use his terms. He pointed out that since the experiment stations were educating the consumer regarding the terms to be used and the things to be looked for, the feed dealer should also learn to talk this same language. Of course this same principle applies in all dealings between various groups of users and manufacturers.

DR. C. H. HUNT stressed the point that the kind and quality of protein overshadows the amount. He also said that proteins were of more importance than any other organic constituents of feeds.

MR. W. L. ROBINSON gave a demonstration and talk in connection with swine feeding work.

The demonstration included the feeding of kelp, salmon oil, molasses, and either hulled or hullless oats along with corn and the trio supplemental mixture, and minerals. The conclusions are as follows: kelp is a dry sea weed which contains approximately 35% of ash or minerals and is relatively high in iodine. Although kelp made a more favorable showing than in two previous tests the pigs receiving it required as much feed per unit of gain as those of a similar group receiving an inorganic mineral mixture. Since it was necessary to reduce the supplement during the early part of the trial the kelp fed made up 1.35 instead of 1.5% of the total feed as was intended. The kelp fed pigs made faster gains especially during the first part of the experiment.

Salmon oil was substituted for alfalfa as a source of vitamin D or the anti-rachitic vitamin. Practically the same results were obtained from the two materials. In three trials, omitting ground alfalfa from the trio mixture and adding salmon oil, the rate of growth and the gains per unit of feed were lowered. If alfalfa must be purchased at relatively high prices salmon oil or other materials having a high vitamin D potency may prove more economical.

Feeding either hulled oats or hullless oats along with corn and the trio supplemental mixture and minerals did not increase the efficiency of the rations.

Twenty-nine head of African cattle, 13 bulls and 16 cows, shipped from three Provinces in South Africa to this country for use in breeding experiments on a Texas ranch, are the first of their kind to reach this country. The animals are a rich red color, excellent rangers, gentle in disposition, and carry long, curved horns. From the breeding experiments it is hoped to develop a strain of cattle adaptable to Gulf Coast regions where hardy animals are required.

Cost of Trucking Feed to Customers

In a report to the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, W. H. Peters said: "Three years ago this month I purchased a new one and one-half ton Ford truck and resolved at that time that I was going to know what the cost of hauling feed, etc., was, and since that time have kept a detailed cost sheet on this equipment, and the following is the operating cost analysis, for the three-year period, April 5, 1929, to April 5, 1932:

Speedometer reading	38,436 miles
Number of tons hauled.....	5,470 tons
Original investment	\$1,074.39
Fixed Expenses	
Depreciation (20%)	\$639.45
Interest (less depreciation, 7%).....	180.84
License, for period	36.00
Taxes	28.15
Insurance	342.35
Operator	4,320.00
Total fixed expense.....	\$5,546.79
Variable Expense	
Repairs	\$252.66
Gasoline	525.56
Oil	60.71
Grease and sundry	49.03
Tires	163.46
Total variable expense	\$1,051.42
Total expense	\$6,598.21
Mileage per day (average).....	42.7 miles
Cost per mile	\$0.1716
Cost per ton	1.206

"From the above it will be noted that the cost per mile has been 17.16 cents; and the cost per ton has been \$1.206, or a little over six cents per hundred pounds. In our hauling on the above truck we have never hauled any load to exceed two tons, however, have tried to load to this capacity whenever possible."

Dry Skim Milk Feed Service

By C. W. SIEVERT at annual meeting of American Dry Milk Institute, Chicago.

About a year ago the American Dry Milk Institute took additional steps to enlarge its feed service department. The purpose of this department is to deal directly with the manufacturers of mixed live stock feed, to be of help to them in every way possible, and to furnish information relative to the use of dry skim milk.

The major portion of the feed service work is divided into two parts—first by mail and publication, and second by direct contact.

Direct Mail.—The work by mail is in turn divided into two parts. After preparing a mailing list consisting of the best known feed manufacturers who do a national business as well as those doing a more local business we have prepared a monthly mailing of a technical nature which has been going to this list of manufacturers each month for the last six months. These monthly mailings present new and up to the minute technical and scientific developments. Their text is not limited to dry skim milk or even milk products alone. We try to keep in mind the fact that there are other ingredients which may or may not be competing with dry skim milk. Our purpose is to be of ultimate help to the feed man. Consequently, we present the facts and allow the feed manufacturer to use his own judgment.

We are glad to include on our mailing list those interested in the manufacture of feeds, especially the use of dry skim milk in the manufacture of feeds.

The other side of the mail program consists of direct mail correspondence with persons who write to the Institute for information. Since we have definite feed information based on chemical, nutritional, and mechanical experience covering seventeen years we are in a position to answer many questions. We do not claim to be the best in the field. Our claim is to have a supply of very useful information and anyone who can use it is welcome to it. Persons are writing in constantly. Matters of general information are handled by means of our pamphlets and mimeographed sheets. Problems of a confidential nature and those in which specific information is necessary are given careful consideration before answering them. We are glad to suggest formulae if such service is desired. We like to know the conditions to be covered, the materials to be used and guarantees to be met when ever called upon to formulate.

Many good sized feed mills avail themselves of this service from all parts of the United States. We have had many letters of appreciation from these people commenting especially upon the fairness of viewpoint and the technical accuracy. This service is growing as more and more people realize its value and the fact that it is free and without obligation.

This service is not limited to the discussion of milk. We are pleased to be of help in connection with any feeds whether milk is to be one of the ingredients or not. Many feeds not containing milk are just as important to the manufacturer as those that do contain milk.

Direct Contact.—The second major portion of the feed service department work consists of direct contact both with manufacturers of feeds and with state agricultural experiment stations. Since our training and experience has been along chemical and mill operating lines it is quite natural that when calling on feed manufacturers we are particularly interested in seeing the research department. In smaller feed mills the general manager and the research man, purchasing agent, and so on, consist of one man. With larger mills there are separate departments. In the very large feed organizations a separate research department is usually maintained. In such organizations we also try to see the feed chemist, the general manager, and purchasing agent.

We try to be of help to all. Sometimes we have had points of information for the research department covering things not related to milk. Here again our purpose is to be of service. In interviewing the chemist we can go into methods of analysis as well as research work on feeds where the chemist handles those problems. Our contact work with the general manager usually covers technical points regarding nutrition and nutritional principles as well as general information and developments regarding feed chemistry and the machinery necessary to make feeds.

It happens that we have no commodity to sell. We do not sell tonnage, but only the idea of using dry skim milk and enough of it to fit the purpose. While it is true that in most instances more dry skim milk could be used to good advantage still we have found some instances where enough is being used and when that is the case we say

so. Sometimes we can be of service to the purchasing agent especially with information regarding our members and statistics regarding the general price tendency, stocks on hand, etc.

The other part of the direct contact work consists of calls at agricultural experiment stations. Our purpose is to get general and specific information on feeding problems. We do not always call at all departments but try to get acquainted in the poultry, dairy, swine, and nutrition departments. In this way we get general information for our service work. We often have a chance to be of help to various professors in exchanging ideas and in locating certain specific information. This sort of work is pleasant but not always easy. Its importance can hardly be over-estimated. Experiment station opinion and work develop consumer demand. This works thru the extension departments, thru the county agents, high school teachers, the college teaching staff, and so through to the user and the coming user of feed.

We are also interested in developing new and useful information in connection with the use of dry skim milk in feeds. In many instances fellowships have been established at experiment stations. Some fundamental research work has also been conducted thru efforts of the American Dry Milk Institute. Usually the problems, however, are of a practical nature and cover points which the feed manufacturer can use to good advantage.

Uniformity.—High grade feeds, of course, contain good amounts of dry skim milk—that is one of the things that makes them high quality.

If you examine the state analysis reports issued by the state feed control officials you will find that among the milk products dry skim milk is the most uniform in composition. It shows the least variation between the maximum and the minimum amounts of protein and ash. This point of uniformity impresses the feed manufacturer as being a particular advantage to them in upholding the quality and grade of the feed into which they are putting their milk. Members of the American Dry Milk Institute make it a point to uphold the uniform quality of their milk.

Dry skim milk is an outstanding feed material. One can be proud of it anywhere. It is not used once and then forgotten. It is not a material that is good for one sale and then has to be sold all over again. The use of dry skim milk in feeds multiplies its value to the user. The length of time it is used increases its value. A mash feed that aims to be a complete feed but made without milk is considered to be at least fifteen years behind the times. Consequently feed manufacturers all use it.

Dry skim milk is looked upon favorably by all who know it. All the experiment stations use and recommend it. Most of them recommend its use in large amounts. Consumers of feeds recognize the value of dry skim milk and consequently like to see it in the feed mixture that they buy. Dry skim milk in a mixed feed is a mark of quality more outstanding than any other ingredient used in the feed manufacturing industry.

Two lots of beef calves at the Nebraska station this year demonstrated the value of ground limestone in addition to a ration of silage and cottonseed cake. The limestone adds minerals lacking in cottonseed cake, altho found in alfalfa, says R. R. Thalman of the College animal husbandry department.

Experimental efforts to get cows to consume cod liver oil that their milk might contain plentiful supplies of the anti-rachitic vitamin D, be certified and sold to people and institutions interested in the welfare of rachitic children or in the prevention of rickets, failed. Cod liver oil caused the cows to fail in milk production. Irradiated yeast, or egosterol, affected neither their appetites nor milk production, yet put 1,500 anti-rachitic units in the average 10 quarts of milk per cow per day.

Adulteration and Misbranding

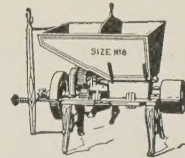
Embrey E. Anderson was alleged by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to have shipped from Memphis, Tenn., to Whitney, Sumner, Evansville and Lambert, Miss., 663 sacks of barley mixed oats and 200 sacks of mixed feed oats, adulterated by addition of water to the barley mixed oats and of other grains to the mixed feed oats. The district court released the products on condition that they should not be sold in violation of the food and drugs act.

The Charleston Milling & Produce Co. was charged by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture with having shipped from Charleston, W. Va., to Newberry, S. C., 200 sacks of oats invoiced as "Ground Mill Oats" but containing in part oat mill feed and a large amount of fibrous matter. The court ordered the U. S. marshal to sell the product as "Oat Mill Feed, Protein 4.65%, crude fiber 29%," or to destroy the property.

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Attrition mills	Hammer mills
Alfalfa meal	Iodine
Blood, dried	Iron oxide
Bone meal	Linseed meal, cake
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Meat meal, scrap
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Minerals
Cocoonut oil meal	Mineral mixtures
Cod liver oil	Molasses
Charcoal	Oyster shell, crushed
Commercial feeds	Peanut meal
Cottonseed meal, cake	Phosphates, rock
Feed mixers	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Feed concentrates	Salt
Feeders for mills	Sardine Oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Skim Milk Laying Ration

Tests made at the Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky, and reported in Bulletin No. 260, indicate that corn alone with skimmilk makes a satisfactory laying ration.

A ration made up of 70 per cent corn, 30 per cent oats, and skimmilk, increased production over the corn and skimmilk ration.

Substituting wheat for the oats in this ration resulted in still more eggs and proved to be the best home-made ration.

Sour skimmilk and oyster shell were kept before the hens.

Woody Fiber Less Digestible by Chickens

In a study of the digestibility of nitrogen free extract of feeds G. S. Fraps found that while the digestibility by chickens of the sugars and starches is high the digestibility of the pentosans is especially low in feeds containing woody material, such as alfalfa meal, whole barley, which contains barley hulls, whole oats, which contains oat hulls, whole rice, which contains rice hulls, wheat bran, and wheat gray shorts.

The pentosans of oat groats have a digestibility of 79, while those of whole oats have a digestibility of 20. This is in accordance with the well-known fact that chickens cannot utilize hays or roughages or material containing much crude fiber.

The pentosans in the crude fiber have a low digestibility, but the quantity present in some of these feeds is so low that the co-efficients of digestibility in some of the tests were quite variable. The pentosans in the nitrogen-free extract on an average are digested to the same extent as the total pentosans.

Alfalfa Meal Production Low

Alfalfa meal production in the United States during April, 1932, totaled 7,980 short tons, the smallest monthly outturn since records were first compiled in 1927, according to reports received from meal grinders by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Grindings for the first 11 months of the 1931-32 season were 61 per cent of those in the same period last year and 51 per cent of those two years ago.

Approximately 22,500 tons of meal were in store at mills at the first of April. This, together with the month's grindings, made an aggregate supply for April of approximately 30,500 tons. Stocks at the close of April were about 15,400 tons. Domestic consumption accounts for most of the difference of 15,100 tons. A small portion of this disappearance represents loss by fire at one of the reporting mills. Exports in recent months have been relatively small. Exports during March were 52 tons.

Alfalfa Meal Production, United States, was:

Month	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
July	14,564	24,680	24,408	26,707
August	17,014	30,570	28,884	38,716
September	18,853	41,974	32,252	42,925
October	16,944	25,959	40,847	40,427
November	21,164	28,921	27,785	33,132
December	19,515	26,987	42,077	31,898
January	12,556	34,375	44,857	51,232
February	12,436	16,564	41,672	37,393
March	10,398	14,217	22,871	27,893
April	7,980	13,095	14,634	14,659
May		12,666	11,259	8,686
June		23,298	31,265	19,385
		291,677	362,049	374,053

Grain and Mash Ration

For layers after 20 weeks old Purdue University suggests the following rations:

Ration A		Pounds
Grain:		
Whole yellow corn	.....	300
Whole wheat	.....	200
		500
Mash:		
Ground yellow corn	.....	100
Wheat bran	.....	100
Wheat middlings	.....	100
Meat scraps	.....	75
		375

Feed 10 to 12 lbs. grain daily per 100 Leghorns. Feed 12 to 14 lbs. grain daily per 100 general purpose fowls. Keep mash, oyster shell and water before birds at all times. Access to outside afternoons fall and winter. Grass range or alfalfa hay.

Ration B		Pounds
Grain:		
Whole yellow corn	.....	300
Whole wheat	.....	200
		500
Mash:		
Wheat bran	.....	200
Wheat middlings	.....	200
Meat scraps	.....	80
Dried milk	.....	20
Alfalfa meal	.....	50
		550

Feed 6 lbs. corn and 4 lbs. wheat per 100 Leghorns each evening. Feed 7 lbs. corn, 5 lbs. wheat per 100 general purpose fowls each evening. Keep mash, oyster shell, and water before the birds at all times. Access to outside afternoons fall and winter. Grass range or alfalfa hay.

Vitamins for Poultry

VITAMIN B is present in practically all common poultry feeds probably because of its stability. Exposure to air and even moderate temperature do not destroy it. A dietary deficiency in one part of this vitamin causes a nervous disorder in poultry, called avian polyneuritis. This develops paralysis of the limbs, at times edema, and finally heart failure.

The other principle of this vitamin promotes growth. The earliest result of a deficiency is an immediate and marked decrease in the food consumption of the animal, so that insufficient vitamin B may throw an animal out of condition.

WATER-SOLUBLE vitamin C is of little importance in poultry feeding. Fowls seem able to build up sufficient amounts in the liver, kidneys, and other organs. It prevents a disease known as scurvy, to which domestic birds do not seem susceptible.

VITAMIN D, the anti-rachitic factor, is the most peculiar among vitamins, since its place may be taken by a purely physical agent—ultra-violet light rays. It is contained in a few animal fats where it often occurs associated with vitamin A. Outstanding sources of vitamin D are various fish oils, like cod liver oil, sardine oil, etc.

Vitamin D is not found in the fresh green plant, but may be formed during the curing processes under long exposure to sunlight, a condition which destroys vitamin A. Vitamin D can likewise be artificially built up in ergosterol by exposure to ultra-violet rays.

Lack of this vitamin for growing chicks causes rickets, characterized by lameness, swelling of the joints, and bone deformities. In such deformities the bird fails to utilize and retain lime and phosphorus salts (principally calcium phosphate) in the body. The salts are either not deposited, or are de-

posited in an insufficient amount for growing bone.

Even with abundance of calcium and phosphorus, the bird cannot use them unless the anti-rachitic factor (vitamin D) is present. Minerals and vitamin D work together and both must be present in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the bird.

Adult birds may suffer from a disease similar to rickets. Laying hens will produce eggs for a time regardless of whether or not vitamin D is supplied, but if this factor is lacking and calcium utilization therefore upset, the hen will deprive her own bones of calcium to form normal eggs. She may in this way ultimately develop a severe case of calcium-deficiency. Crooked breast bones in good layers are often caused by lack of vitamin D and depletion of calcium in the bones.

The anti-rachitic vitamin, altho more stable than vitamin A, is also affected by prolonged oxidation and high temperature.

VITAMIN E, closely connected with reproduction in animals, seems to be most essential to the males, where continued deficiency may produce permanent sterility. Most of the experimental work has been with rats, so that it cannot be stated whether similar results would be obtained with birds. This vitamin is contained in many plants and in the embryos of seeds. The fowl's needs seem to be met by ordinary rations. —Holst and Newlon of University of California.

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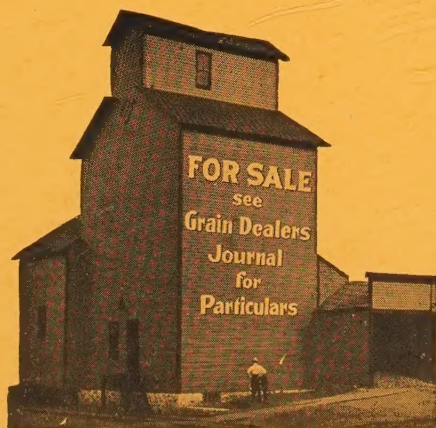
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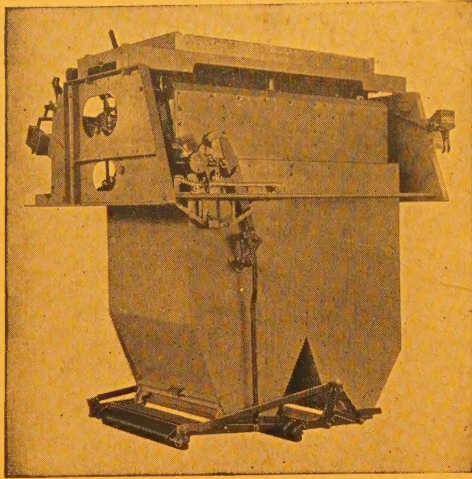
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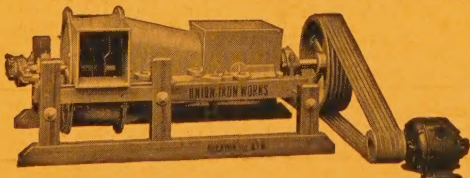
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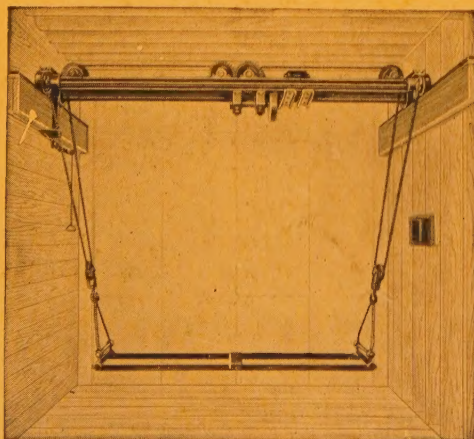


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